PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,872—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1896.

BRANCH OF THE YAL ASIATIC SOCIE

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th Dec.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	26th „
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th „
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th „
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd „
† CARTHAGE	5193	M. De Horne	30th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th „
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th „
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th „
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th „
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.

The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Jan.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Feb.

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TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Walluschnig	2,706	350	21st Dec., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

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E. SCARPA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 7, 1896.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. 1896.
YARRA	4255	Flondin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. „
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. „
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April „

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NATAL	Bourdon	4,074	17th Dec.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF on Friday, the 18th inst.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons on the 19th December, at 2 p.m. or later if English mail is later in arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about the 19th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 17th Dec. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 17th Dec., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 19th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 2nd January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,993 tons, on or about 22nd Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th December, 1896.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP, Co.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain P. Going, 3,312 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on the 19th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 9th December, 1896.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES.

Vessel	Tons	H P	To sail about
BRANKSOME HALL	4,000	400	10th Jan. 1897.

THIS Steamer carries duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

	Liverpool	Marseilles
I Class Fare	Rs. 610	Rs. 550.
II do. do.	do. 350	do. „ 300.

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Bombay, 12th November, 1896.

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Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
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NEW IMPORTATIONS AND SEASONABLE SPECIALITIES.

TRADE MARK.

NEW TINNED GOODS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Mayfair Ox Tongues ... per small Tin	3 12	4 4
Do. do. do. per middle size Tin	4 8	5 0
Calves Tongues ... per 1 lb. Tin	1 8	1 11
Do. ... per 2 lb. Tin	3 0	3 6
Tomato Catsup ... per ½ pint	0 8	0 9
Do. ... per pint	1 0	1 2
Harris's Lard ... per 1 lb. Tin	0 12	0 14
Do. ... per 2 lb. Tin	1 7	1 10
Napier Lunch Pate ... per Tin	1 3	1 6
Salad Cream (Crosse & Blackwell's) ... per small bottle	0 10	0 12
Do. do. per large bottle	1 2	1 4
Mortadella Sausages (Crosse and Blackwell's) ... per ½ lb. Tin	0 12	0 14
Double Crown Lobster ... per Tin	1 3	1 6
Excelsior Sardines & Tomatoes per Tin	1 6	1 9
Jacob's Cream Biscuits ... per 2 lb. Tin	1 8	1 11
Champignons in Bottles... per bottle	0 14	1 0
French Asparagus ... per Tin	1 0	1 2
Royans a la Bordelaise ... per Tin	0 10	0 12
Scotch "Provost" Oats ... per 2lb. Tin	0 10	0 12
Teyssoneau's Anchovies in oil, per bottle	1 5	1 9
Mushrooms in Vinegar ... per bottle	1 2	1 4
Salmon Cutlets, Astoria ... per Tin	1 2	1 4
Petit Pois, Noyens ... per bottle	0 12	0 14
Californian Asparagus ... per Tin	1 6	1 9
Do. do. Tips ... per Tin	1 0	1 2
Lemon Jelly (Southwell & Co.'s) 1lb. bottle	0 8	0 9

DRIED FRUITS, NUTS, &c.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pulled Figs ... per box	3 0	3 6
Choice Turkey Figs ... „	0 14	1 0
Elva Plums ... „	8 8	1 11
Muscatels ... per lb.	0 14	1 0
Soft Shell Almonds ... „	0 6	0 7
Barcelona Nuts ... „	0 6	0 7
Brazil Nuts ... „	0 8	0 9
Cob Nuts ... „	0 12	0 14
Walnuts ... „	0 6	0 7
Almeria Grapes ... „	1 0	1 2
Moss ... per bundle	0 10	0 12
Misletoe ... per spra.	0 10	0 12
Holly ... „	0 10	0 12
Flowers ... „	0 10	0 12
Variagated Holly ... per wreath	0 12	0 14

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S XMAS CAKES, ETC.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Family	Cake No. 1 ... per tin	1 8	1 11
Do.	„ „ 2 ... „	3 0	3 6
Genoa	„ „ 1 ... „	1 8	1 11
Do.	„ „ 2 ... „	2 12	3 2
Sultana Cambridge	„ „ 1 ... „	1 8	1 11
Do.	„ „ 2 ... „	2 4	2 8
Iced Fruit	„ ... „	1 14	2 2
Do.	„ ... „	3 4	3 10
Fruit	„ ... „	1 6	1 9
Do.	„ ... „	2 8	2 14
Iced Almond	„ ... „	3 4	3 10
Do.	„ ... „	1 14	2 2
Almond	„ ... „	1 6	1 9
Do.	„ ... „	2 8	2 14
Gray Dunn & Co.'s short Bread ...	„	1 12	2 0
Scott's short Bread ...	„	1 12	2 0
Do. Oat Cakes ...	„	2 0	2 4
Hubbard's Rusks ...	„	4 0	4 8

SWEETS AND CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
French Almond Rock (Pascall's) per 1lb. Tin.	1 2	1 4
„ „ „ „ per pkt.	0 4	0 5
Concert Toffee „ „ per 1lb. Tin.	0 14	1 0
Cherry Blossom Pastilles „ per Jar.	1 0	1 2
Golden Maltex „ per bott.	0 12	0 14
Bla Curex „ per „	0 12	0 14
Assorted Drops „ per „	0 8	0 9
Wall Baskets of Sweets „ each.	1 0	1 2
Jellies „ per lb.	0 10	0 12
Old English Toffee „ per pkt.	0 4	0 5
Butter Scotch „ per „	0 4	0 5
Assorted Toffee „ per „	0 4	0 5
Valentia Almonds „ per lb.	1 4	1 7
„ „ (Bovil's) per „	1 12	2 0
Vanilla Pralines ... per lb.	1 8	1 11
Rose „ ... per lb.	1 8	1 11
Chocolate Nonpareil ... per lb.	1 8	1 11
Apricotines ... per lb.	2 8	2 14
Simple Fondants ... per lb.	1 8	1 11
Amandes Surfin ... per lb.	2 8	2 14
Dragees Legumes ... per lb.	2 8	2 14
Birds' Eggs ... per lb.	2 8	2 14
Mixed Fruit Pastilles ... per lb.	1 12	2 0
Silvered Almonds ... per lb.	5 0	5 10
Turkish Delight ... per box	0 6	0 7
Life Boats with Sweets ... each	0 10	0 12
Chests of Drawers with Sweets ... „	0 10	0 12
„ „ „ „	1 4	1 7
Fancy Baskets with Sweets ...	0 12	0 14
Teapots with Sweets ...	1 4	1 7
Nougat Montelimart ... per pkt.	0 10	0 12
Mixed Fruits Pastilles ... per lb.	1 12	2 0
Caramels ... „	1 4	1 7
Do. Pensylvanian ... „	0 14	1 0
Burnt Almonds Rose ... „	1 8	1 11
Do. do. Vanilla ... „	1 8	1 11
Marrons in Syrup ... per bot.	3 8	4 0
Cossaques and Crackers ... per box from	0 12	0 14
Do. do. ... „ to	6 0	6 12
Fruits assorted, Glaces and Cristallises ... per 2 lbs. box	3 0	3 6
Metz Fruits ... per ½ lb. box	0 12	0 14
Do. ... per 1 lb. box	1 8	1 11
Treacher's English Sweets..per 1 lb. bot.	0 10	0 12
Do. do. ... per ½ lb. bot.	0 6	0 7
Crystallised Apricots ... per lb.	1 6	1 9
Do. Cherries ...		
Do. Figs ...		
Do. Ginger Cubes ...		
Do. Greengages ...		
Do. Oranges, golden ...		
Do. do. green ...		
Do. Peaches		
Do. Pears, pink ...		
Do. do. white ...		
Do. Raspberries ...		
Do. Pine Apple Cubes ... per lb.	1 14	2 2
Do. Pine Squares ... „	2 0	2 4
Do. Strawberries ... „	2 8	2 14

CHEESE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gouda ... per lb.	0 14	1 0
Stilton in bladder ... „	1 6	1 9
Do. in cut ... „	1 8	1 11

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IODINE,

A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND BACTERIÆ DESTROYER.

A small quantity to be placed in saucers and plates about the room.

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BACON AND HAM.

BACON.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fletches, in Canvas ...	1 0	1 2
Do. on cut ...	1 1	1 3
Crosse and Blackwell's in tins ...	1 7	1 10
Slices, Breakfast ...	1 4	1 7
FRESH YORK HAMS, from 9lb. to 15lb. each ... per lb.	1 0	1 2

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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No.		Rs.
No. 832.	COTTAGE PIANO, solid metal, frame by Soundy and Co., Ld. ...	300
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No. 22838.	BRINSMEAD COTTAGE PIANO, Grand tone, and in excellent condition ...	550
No. 4.	SQUARE PIANO, metal frame. Splendid tone, parctically new, by Marks and Co., Ld. ...	400
No. 13959.	SYMPATHETIC SQUARE, by Schiedmayer and Soehine Stuttgart. Fully up to tone, solid metal frame, perfect check repeating action. In splendid condition.	690
No. 5577.	BOUDOIR GRAND, by Gebruder Knake. Has been out on hire in Bombay from time to time. Has never required any repair and is now in splendid condition. Original price Rs. 1,850. Offered for ...	985
No. 3465.	JOHN BRINSMEAD GRAND with the new tuning apparatus. A magnificently strong Piano, wonderful capacity and power. Quite new. Original Price Rs. 2,200. Offered now at the reduced price of ...	1,500

Any one of the above Pianos may be had on the easy purchase system for one or two years.

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XMAS. 1896.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC MEETING.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, CALLED, by the Sheriff, to consider what measures should be taken for the RELIEF of those suffering from the scarcity in the FAMINE Districts of the Bombay Presidency, will be held in the Town Hall, TO-DAY, at 4-30 P.M.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

GRAND MILITARY NIGHT.
Special Concessions to Volunteers.
TO-NIGHT, 17TH DECEMBER, 1896.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY
OF THE
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WONDERFUL FEATS, DANCES, HUMOROUS SONGS & RECITATIONS.
STARTLING EFFECTS, WITH VARIED LIGHTS.

By kind permission of the Colonel and Officers, the String Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers will be in attendance.

PERFORMANCE TO COMMENCE AT 9-30 P. M.

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First appearance in Bombay of the Celebrated Australian Dialect Actor, Comedian and Vocalist
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And the talented Emotional Actress, Comedienne and Vocalist
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Who will have the honour of appearing,
ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19TH,
In the first production in Bombay of a Dramatisation of the World Famous Novel.

TRILBY TRILBY TRILBY **TRILBY** TRILBY TRILBY TRILBY

ADMISSION:—Reserved Seats, Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4; Reserved Seats, Balcony Stalls, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price to the Stall and Pit only.

Overture at 8-45. Performance to commence at 9 p. m sharp.

N.B.—Box Office for Reserved Seats now open at SOUNDY and Co., Fort.

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FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
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BY THE KIND PERMISSION OF
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THE SALE WILL BE HELD AT
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TO-DAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY,
DEC. 17TH, 18TH & 19TH,
FROM 4-30 TILL 7 P.M.

It will consist of Children's Clothes, Fancy Work of all kinds and Christmas Presents, &c.

BOMBAY PHILHARMOMIC SOCIETY.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the FAMINE MEETING in the Town Hall, this evening, there will be NO PRACTICE of the above Society TO-DAY.

The next Practice (the last before the XMAS HOLIDAYS) will be held, as usual, on MONDAY, 21st instant, at 5-45 P.M.

FRANK J. NATHAN,
Honorary Secretary.
Thursday, 17th December 1896.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

OFFERS for the year 1897 will be received on or before Thursday, the 24th instant, for the purchase of—

I. Yarn.
1. Hard Wastes of all sorts.
2. Cotton Tares of Full Pressed Bales.
3. Cotton Dust and Seeds and Sized Sweepings.
4. Oily Cotton.
5. Oily Cotton Ends.
6. Oily Hard Wastes.
7. Cotton Droppings unusable at the Mills.
8. Cotton Strippings unusable at the Mills.
9. Cotton Card Fly unusable at the Mills.
10. Cotton Gutter Fly unusable at the Mills.
II. The Collection of rents of Company's properties viz. ;—
1 Of the vacant ground for the accommodation of carts and bullocks at the Colaba and Victoria properties, respectively.
2 Of the 2 Ranges of Chawls and 2 Ranges of Shops respectively, situate at Thomas Street, Small Colaba.
3. Of the Scott Press Premises now converted into Godowns for the storage of merchandise.
4. Of the vacant Cotton Godowns, situate on the Main Road Colaba.
5. From miscellaneous tenants of the Colaba and Victoria Properties respectively.
III. The Landing, Carrying, Weighing, Stacking, &c., of Coals at the Mills.
IV. The Landing and bringing to the Mills of Imported Goods.
V. The Supply of Wheat Sizing Flour.
VI. The Supply of Mill Stores of all descriptions.
VII. For contracting, for reeling, bundling, folding and baling of Yarn and Cloth.

Forms of application and of Tenders and other conditions can be obtained at the Company's Office.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Bombay, Colaba, Victoria Bunder, 10th December, 1896.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

RARE TREAT FOR LADIES FOR THE COMING XMAS AND NEW YEAR.
SALE OF DRAPERY, MILLINERY, SHOP FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions and on account of the concerned, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th December, 1896, at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort.

A few well-selected Ladies' Hats, beautifully trimmed, are of the latest style received from Paris, now on view, and Ladies should not let such a chance to escape them.

Also silks, shiffons, brocades, flowered and plain muslins, home spuns, fancy crepons, alpacas, laces, ribbons, flowers, feathers, trimmed and untrimmed hats, jets, fancy jet trimming, paste ornaments, nun's veilings, cashmere, etc.

Also F. P. sliding door show cupboards, counter tables, bonnet stands, what-nots, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 17th December, 1896.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.
Rs. 30-0 per Doz., Cash or V. P. P.
SOLE AGENTS:—
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NOTICES.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL, MAZAGON.

THE ANNUAL SOIREE will be held in the BOYS' Schoolroom, on THURSDAY, the 17th December, at 6 p.m.

Relatives and Friends of the Pupils are cordially invited.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS travelling by the Companys Steamers between 15th December and 15th January, will be GRANTED RETURN TICKETS at SINGLE FARES.

MACKINNON MAKENZIE, CO.,
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RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
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NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

WITH a view to enable the Railway Company to provide adequate accommodation to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay, by the Mail Trains of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 22nd and 23rd instant, intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested to either book their seats beforehand at the Colaba, Church Gate, or Grant Road Stations, or to notify their intention to travel to the Traffic Manager, Bombay.

It may be necessary, as in previous years, to run an additional Express Train on those dates, leaving Colaba 15 minutes after the Ordinary Mail Train.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th December, 1896.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the supply of 700 Tons of First Class MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER are invited. The Company's Specification and all further information can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

All Tenders should be submitted in covers superscribed "Tenders for Teak Timber" and must reach the Agent's Office, on or before the 6th January, 1897.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R.E.,
Agent, S. M. Railway.
Dharwar, 9th December, 1896.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 5 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on application.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

SERRAVALLOS' FERRUGINOUS QUININE.

THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC OF PERUVIAN BARK and IRON
OVER 500 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an

EXQUISITE TASTE.

Price: Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per doz., Rs. 24.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000	=	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,130,000	=	„ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
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H. CHALMERS,
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Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

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HAS ACQUIRED THE BUSINESS OF THE
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Consumers and Customers of this Company's Manufacturer should see that EVERY PACKAGE bears the Company's TRADE MARK, which is a Garter, crossed by two Paddles, with I. B. O. in the centre. None others are genuine.

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What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

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"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
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LAWN MOWERS, the Patent "Excelsior," the best of all, in sizes from 8 to 20 inch.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 5h. 26m. High water, 9-4m., 10-45a. Low water, 3-30m., 3-11a.
Public Meeting in the Town Hall, re the Famine, 4-30 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet at Wankola.
Sale of Work, St. George's Hospital, 4-30 to 7 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, the Rev. T. Currie's special mission to young men, 8-30 p.m.
Election of Deputy Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, Gymnastic and Variety Company.
Roller Skating Rink.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Rajapuri entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamers Ponani and Moshtari yesterday; the steamers Vadala and Jupiter left it on Tuesday.

Alleged Theft by a Servant.—Mr. Hirsh, residing at Church Gate Street, has reported to the police that a servant of his has absconded, taking with him bottles of Eau-de-bologne, of the collective value of Rs. 222-8 0. A search is being made for the servant.

Reported Theft of a Clock.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, residing on the Morland Road, reported to the police, on Tuesday morning, that between 8 and half-past 8 o'clock, the same morning, a square travelling clock, valued at Rs. 80, was stolen from a side-table in his dining-room, which is quite close to the road.

Postal Notices.—Mails for Muscat, per extra s. s. Persepolis, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., to-morrow (Friday). Articles for Bushire and Bushra specially superscribed for despatch by this vessel will also be forwarded.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Muke Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., on Saturday.

Uttering a Forged Currency Note.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton committed one Gungavalabh Ramjas, a resident of Hatras, in the North-West Provinces, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on charges of attempting to use as genuine a forged Government currency note for Rs. 500, knowing the same to have been forged and also of possessing the same. Supperintendent McDermott, with Inspector Saunderson, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Hugh Sealy. The facts of the case have already been reported.

Bombay Philharmonic Society.—From our advertisement columns it will be noticed that, as the Town Hall is required for the purpose of holding a public meeting this evening, there will be no practice of the Philharmonic Society to-day. Every one will be glad to learn that the Society is again working and has in hand one of Handel's earlier secular works, "Acis and Galatea." We hear that the rehearsals are going exceptionally well and that the chorus has been considerably reinforced by the addition of new members well-known to the concert-going public. We look forward with pleasure to the next performance, which will probably take place about the end of January or beginning of February.

A Lad Burnt to Death.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the Mahomedan cemetery, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Elias Oosman, aged thirteen years residing with his parents at Kazi Street. About twenty-four days ago the deceased was taking a lighted naked kerosine oil lamp to the rear of the house, when he accidentally knocked against the door of the passage and the lamp fell out of his hand against the left leg, setting fire to the trousers. The lad cried out, when his father, who was then seated in the front part of the house, ran to his assistance and extinguished the flames, but not before the left leg and the thigh were burnt. Deceased was treated at home, but he grew worse and died yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

The Coming Congress.—At a meeting of the Hindu Family Union of Broach, held on the 14th instant, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimonlal H. Setalvad, and Messrs. Anupram M. Dinbundoo and A. V. Kolatkar were elected as delegates for the coming Congress at Calcutta. The same gentlemen were also elected as delegates by the Loka Hitechhu Sabha of Broach.—A public meeting representing all sections, was held on Sunday at Ajmere, at 4 p.m., in Rajputana-Malwa Times Office, for the election of delegates to the Indian National Congress. President, Raja Sawant Sigh Jagirdar. Delegates: Dr. B. Luchmondas and Surendra Nath Chatterji.—A Dharwar correspondent writes:—The Dharwar Congress workers have addressed a letter to Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 12th Indian National Congress, to be held at Calcutta, conveying general expression of opinion that the Social Conference should be held in the Congress Pandal, and there should be no split whatever. A copy of the letter addressed to Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter has also been forwarded to the Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade for information.

Shahoo Cricket Club.—On Monday, at 5-30 p.m., the annual general meeting of the Shri Shahoo Cricket Club, Kolhapur, was held in the club's pavilion, on the Chofala maidan. Rao Bahadur B. N. Joshi, B.A., LL.B., one of the Vice-Presidents of the Club, presided. The report was read and adopted. Some slight changes in the rules of the club were made. The club ground, which is now under repairs, is rather in an unsatisfactory condition. A committee of five gentlemen was therefore appointed to make a report as to what measures ought to be taken to bring the ground in use before the next season. His Highness the Maharaja is the patron and president of the club. At the annual meeting the following officers for the ensuing year were elected:—Vice-Presidents: Shri Pirajirao Ghatage, Chief of Kagal, and Rao Bahadur B. N. Jhosi, B.A., LL.B., Chief Judge. Chief Captain: Mr. R. B. Panditrao, B.A. Joint Honorary Secretaries: Mr. G. B. Joshi, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. G. B. Modak, B.A. Members of the Committee: Shri H. G. Nimbalkar, Sir Lashkar Bahadur, Messrs. B. B. Sardesai, B.A., S. N. Savardekar, G. B. V. C., J. G. Deshpande, Shantaram R. Shirgaokar, G. V. Pargaokar, and D. N. Diwan.

A Charge Dismissed.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Hurgovind Babu, merchant and commission agent, was charged with having enticed away a girl, named Radha, and criminal intimidation. Mr. F. Pestonji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, appeared for the accused. Radha stated in her information that she was enticed away by the accused some three months ago and was kept as his mistress. He then ill-treated her and sold all her ornaments. Radha was then obliged to seek her mother's protection. About a month ago the accused came to her house accompanied by some of his servants and threatened to kill her and her mother if she (complainant) did not return to him. Mr. Taleyarkhan on behalf of the accused informed the court that the complainant was not present in court, and that no postponement should be granted as it was a vexatious prosecution. The complainant had on Monday last presented an information to Mr. Webb, charging the accused with theft and applied for a warrant. The learned magistrate had dismissed the application. The complainant not being present, his Worship ordered the accused to be discharged.

Death of Mr. Choonilal Motilal.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Choonilal Motilal, the president of the Share Brokers' Association, which took place, yesterday, at Cambay, whither he went about a month ago for the benefit of his health. Mr. Choonilal had been a prominent share and stock broker in Bombay for the last forty years, and he always evinced a warm interest in all measures for the improvement of the status of his fellow brokers. He took an active part in the formation of the Share Brokers' Association and in the collection of funds for the purchase of an excellent building in Dalal Street, now known as the Brokers' Hall. Although not very polished of speech, and in the constant habit of calling spade a spade in and out of season, Mr. Choonilal was much esteemed for the simplicity of his life, and his straightforward conduct, and honesty and integrity of purpose in his business relations. He had acquired a considerable personal influence among his fellow brokers, which he enjoyed till the last even after his retirement from active life about three years ago. So great, indeed, was his influence that he frequently succeeded in settling satisfactorily all differences between the banks and the brokers. He had amassed a decent fortune. He leaves behind him a son who is following the profession of a share and stock broker, and two daughters. The exchange banks and the share, stock, and exchange markets were closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the deceased's memory.

Suicide of a Married Woman.—Mr. Allan F Turner held an inquiry, yesterday, at Mombadvie Tank, touching the death of Daibia, a Hindu woman, aged twenty years, the wife of one Laloo Hurri, a turner. The deceased was married about eleven years ago, and the couple, it is alleged, lived happily together until about a few days ago, when some disagreement arose between them on account of the husband refusing to allow deceased to go to her native country. It appears that there had been some cases of bubonic fever in the house in which Daibai and her husband lived, and she requested him to send her to her native country. The husband refused, saying that he could not afford to do so. On Sunday last, one of the tenants residing in the house died of the disease, when deceased again implored her husband to let her go to her native country, but he gave her the same answer. About half-past 6 o'clock, the same evening, when the husband gave up his work, and went into his room, he found Daibai missing. He began searching for her, but failing to find her anywhere, gave information to the police. About half-past 6 o'clock yesterday morning, police ramosee No. 278, doing duty at the Mombadavie Tank, saw the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water in the north-east corner of the tank, face downward. The police were informed, and they removed the body out of the tank. All the ornaments which deceased had been seen wearing were found safe on her person, which bore no external marks of violence. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of suicide.

A FRAUDULENT SERVANT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton disposed of a case in which Inspector Meyers charged Dewsey Nursey, lately a servant in the employ of one Nagsey Teja, a grain dealer, having his shop at Bhat Bazaar, Dongree, with criminal breach of trust as a servant, in respect of Rs. 1,050, belonging to his master, the complainant. Mr. Velinker appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Sealy, pleader. It appears that, on the afternoon of the 25th of June last, the complainant entrusted the accused with Rs. 1,050, consisting of one currency note for Rs. 1,000 and some small notes of the value of Rs. 50, with instructions to deliver the same to a Marwaree shroff, named Raichund Kaisrichund, at Mombadavie Tank Road, in payment of hundies. About a couple of hours afterwards, accused returned and informed his master that he had accidentally dropped the notes from his pocket somewhere on the Pydhownie Road and could not find them. The complainant reported the matter to the police, but refused to sign any complaint against the accused, who, he said, had been in his service for two years and had discharged his duties honestly. The master further stated that he had on various occasions entrusted him with large sums of money, and had always found him trustworthy, and on this occasion he had not the slightest ground to suspect him. Upon this the matter was dropped, and the accused continued to remain in his master's service for about two months, when he left him as the master asked him to make good the money he had lost. The accused then entered the service of another man, and having served him for a period of fifteen days, left for his native country, on account of the bubonic fever. Complainant also proceeded to his native country at Cutch during the Dewalee, and remained there. The accused returned to Bombay in the middle of the last month, and in the beginning of the present month again commenced preparations to leave for his native place. On the 4th instant he went to one Haji Oosman, a Borah furniture dealer, at his shop, at Musjid Bunder Road, and having purchased from him a dealwood box for Rs. 7-4, tendered a note for Rs. 1,000 and demanded change. The furniture dealer sent his servant Ramchunder to another Borah merchant to change the note, and in the meantime asked the accused for his name and address. The accused, in order to avoid detection, gave a false name and false address. A few minutes afterwards, Ramchunder returned with the change, which his master handed over to the accused after deducting the price for the box. Shortly after the accused had left, Ramchunder informed his master that the name and address given by the accused were false, inasmuch as he knew him very well. The master became suspicious, and asked Ramchunder to be on the look-out for the accused. On the morning of the 8th instant the accused went to the Prince's Dock, and was about to leave Bombay for his native country by a ferry steamer, when he was noticed by Ramchunder, who at once went to his master and informed him about it. The Bora and his servant went to the Prince's Dock and made over the accused to the police. On the box being searched by the police Rs. 600 in cash and Rs. 100 worth of jewellery and some new clothes were found. He then made a statement and took the police to his brother-in-law at Kamatipoora, who on being questioned by the police, produced Rs. 306 in small currency notes. After the evidence for the prosecution was recorded, Mr. Velinker informed the court that the complainant did not wish to press the charge against the accused, as the whole of the amount had been recovered. The accused, in his defence, stated that it was true that he had been entrusted with the currency notes of the value of Rs. 1,050 by the complainant, and that he informed him shortly afterwards that the notes had been lost. The notes were left in his pocket, but having forgotten all about them, he told his master that they were dropped somewhere. He came to know about the notes being in the pocket when he gave the hundi to the dhobie about fifteen days afterwards. He intended to return the notes to his master, after he had discovered them, but could not do so, as the complainant had gone to his native country. It was true that he spent Rs. 50 in his native country, and that he had given Rs. 300 to his brother-in-law. Mr. Sealy asked the court not to send his client to jail on the grounds that the prosecution did not wish to press the charge against him, and that the accused, who was a confidential and trustworthy servant, had no dishonest intention in keeping the money with him. If his object had been to misappropriate the money, he would not have remained in the complainant's service for two months, and would not have returned from his native country. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the accused did commit the offence, and that he cashed the note when he got an opportunity. His Worship sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISPUTED INDENT TRANSACTION.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. N. C Macleod, Acting Second Judge.)

ALDRIDGE SALMON AND COMPANY *vs.* HEERJEEBHOY MANECKJI.

In this suit the plaintiffs sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 543, as damages incurred by reason of the defendant's failure to take delivery of a second shipment of fifty cases of currants under his indent dated the 28th of June, 1895, Mr. Sorabji Billimoria, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, represented the defendant.

The Second Judge, in delivering judgment, said:—Defendant indented for 110 cases of currants on 28th June, 1895, as per Exhibit A to be shipped in two lots. A point has arisen as to the interval between the two shipments owing to an alteration of the figure 2 to 4 in Exhibit A. Owing to the subsequent conduct of the parties it is not necessary to decide this, but I am of opinion that the alteration was made after the indent was press-copied and before it was signed. Defendant denies that he singed the indent, but as he admits the terms of the contract it is not material. The first shipment arrived in December and was taken delivery of; the cases were not equally assorted, but no complaint was made as regards to this; the shipment was also late, but no complaint was made as to this also. The second invoice arrived about the middle of December and was forwarded to the defendant, and he wrote on the 19th December—(Exhibit E)—complaining about the prices being higher than the last invoice. Plaintiffs wrote to their home firm as regards this, and on the 26th December defendant left for Coconada, leaving a friend and a mehta to look after his business, but they had no special instructions as regards the second shipment. The goods were cleared on the 9th January, 1896, by the plaintiffs and their clerk went to defendant's shop, but the mehta said he had no instructions as to this shipment. Defendant returned on the 15th February, but there is no correspondence till 3rd March. After that defendant refused to take delivery, and the goods were put up for auction on 23rd March and finally sold on 11th May, 1896. Mr. Brown has raised several defences that the goods shipped are not those ordered. It is doubtful whether the first shipment was 1894 or 1895 crop, but plaintiffs accepted them without demur. The second shipment was 1895 new crop. The goods were not of the quantity ordered. By this he means that the two shipments were not equally assorted. The actual quantity in cwts. (hundred weights) ordered was sent, but the first shipment contained all the half cases of Patras currants and the second shipment all the whole cases. This difference may have been material, but defendant by accepting the prior shipment shews that he did not think it so. Neither of these points are referred to in the letter of the 19th December, 1895. The second shipment arrived too late. It is clear from Exhibit F that defendant had some correspondence direct with the London firm, and that the second shipment was sent according to his direction. Again nothing is said about the delay in the letter of the 19th December. The prices are different. I cannot entertain Mr. Brown's contention that when goods are ordered to be shipped in more than one lot the shippers are bound to supply all the goods at the same price. During the interval the market may change either way, and if the price had gone down defendant would have been the first to complain if he had been charged at the higher rate. The contract was for the lowest current prices, and there is nothing to show that these were not the prices charged. As to the measure of damages, under section 107 of the Contract Act, an unpaid vendor must give notice of his intention to sell and can only sell after lapse of a reasonable time. The goods were put up for sale on 23rd March, and I assess the damages at the difference between the invoice price and the price they would have fetched if they had been sold on the 23rd March. There must be therefore a verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 440-13 and court costs in proportion, and Rs. 30 as professionl casts of plaintiffs' pleader.

Two points of View.—Wife: How the people did stare at my new dress. No doubt they thought it came from Paris.

Husband: More likely they wonder if I have been robbing a bank.

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MR. BHOWNUGGREE, M.P., AT SHOLAPUR.

A correspondent at Sholapore writes:—A meeting of the principal Hindu and Mahomedan citizens of Sholapur, convened, at the instance of the Parsee community, was held at Cama Hall, on Sunday, the 13th inst. There were also present half-a-dozen Parsee ladies on the occasion. Mr. Bhownuggree was introduced to the principal persons present at the meeting. Mr. Davarthen read the following address:—

M. M. Bhownuggree, Esq., C.I.E., Member of Parliament for Bethnal Green, N.E., London.

Honourable Sir,—We, the Parsi inhabitants of Sholapur embrace this opportunity of giving expression to our sense of heartfelt joy and genuine delight at your advent in our city, and especially at your kind condescension in mixing with us this evening. The visit to this place by such a distinguished and worthy member of our community like yours if is indeed of very rare occurrence; and it is no exaggeration to say that the day of your arrival here has been regarded by us as one of much joyful significance. We justly take pride to observe that we belong to one of the few cities that have had the opportunity, or we may say the privilege, of doing honour to one who by his indomitable energy and wide culture and sterling worth has been instrumental in winning for himself a seat in the Imperial House of Parliament from an English constituency, and who, by his moderate and thoughtful utterances in the House of Commons, and by his signal services to the cause of the teeming millions of India, of which we are fully sensible, has won golden opinions of Englishmen and right-thinking natives of India, both in England and in this vast Empire. In conclusion, we wish you a most brilliant parliamentary career, and we pray that you may long be spared by the almighty to render such further services of equally high value and general utility as you have hitherto done in the advancement of the general well-being of the Indian people.

Mr. Bhownaggree, in replying to the address, said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—When I was visiting this morning a lady friend, whom I am delighted to see here again, asked me if I had received your invitation to meet you here this evening. As I had heard nothing about it till then, I was agreeably surprised to receive this hint of your kind purpose to give me a public reception, and I mention this fact to assure you that I value all the more this proof of your kindness and esteem for me from its being so unexpected and spontaneous. Although personally I am a stranger here among you, the flattering terms in which you speak of me, and the approval and confidence which you express as regards my past and future career in the House of Commons in the pithy address which has been read at your request by your friend Mr. Davar, place me at once at my ease with you. I think I shall best justify your kind and complimentary action towards me if I renew to you the assurance which I have given before other assemblages that as in the past, so in the future my endeavours shall be freely and fully directed to serve the welfare of the people of India on every available occasion. You will not expect me, I know, to make any lengthened speech on political or discussive topics, but I cannot face a gathering of Parsee ladies and gentleman without alluding to an unfounded allegation made againt me last Wednesday at a meeting held in Bombay by a Parsee speaker. So far as I could understand the drift of the remarks which he made on the occasion, he seemed to complain that I had insulted the Parsee community by asserting that its leaders and the bulk of its members held in detestation a few writers and speakers who always insisted that the Parsees, in common with the people of India, had not received from British rule the blessings of peace and good Government. I confess I had been guilty on one occasion some two years ago in London, when an aspersion was cast upon the loyalty of the Parsee community as a whole, of the great crime of repelling that aspersion, and of emphatically asserting that that community was bound to English men by the ties of friendship and gratitude, that its welfare was intertwined with the permanence of British rule, and that it detested any declaration to the contrary. If the speaker in question, thought I was insulting them by this utterance it is not for me to complain. But I must demur to his insulting the rest of our docile and noble community by taking upon himself to say that by that utterance, and by repudiating an unwarantable insinuation against it had felt itself aggrieved. The speaker did not quote the precise words to which he took exception. I have no means of judging how far he succeeded in obtaining credence from his audience by this clever mission. My task is, therefore, made all the more simple in repudiating his charge, which was based upon a gross misrepresentation of my words. You will pardon me, ladies and gentlemen, for troubling you with this matter: but I have done so as I thought I could best reward your kind exertions to give me this cordial welcome by sending through you message to our beloved community, on this the very first opportunity that has been placed at my disposal, to assure it that I have not the least fear that it would be inveigled into believing such nonsense. Its name and fame are too dear to me for any such foolish attempt at misconstruction to deter me from averting its devotion to the British Raj, whenever occasion for it should arise in future, and with this assurance I beg once more to thank you for the kind sentiments you have expressed towards me. After the petty-minded incident I have referred to, it is refreshing to see so numerous a company of intelligent Parsee ladies and gentlemen backed by fellow towns people of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities, gathered upon this scared spot to express their delight at having one of themselves in the House of Commons by the wise suffrages of an important English constituency, and I cannot tell you how deeply impressed I am by this indication of your patriotic joy. (Loud cheers.)

During the day, Mr. Bhownuggree received visits from the leading citizens on Sholapore, who met him again at the railway station, when he left Sholapur on Monday morning, the 14th inst.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The third and fourth silver spoon competitions took place at Coorla on Friday morning, the 11th instant, at 500 and 600 yards. The attendance was even better than last week, and a very enjoyable morning was the result. There were some good scores at both distances. Captain F. W English made 27 out of a possible 28 at 500 yards, missing the bull's eye at the sixth shot. The next best were Vol. Steid and Sergean-Major Downing with 25 each. At 600 yards Colour Sergeant Sands was well in front with a carefully compiled 25, after which comes a string of 23s. It is hoped that a still stronger number will put in an appearance on Friday morning next for the fifth and sixth competition at 700 and 800 yards. Appended are the full scores:—

3RD COMPETITION.

	Score 500 yds.
Captain F W English, B V R	27 A
Volunteer F W Steid, B V R	25 B
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V R	25 C
Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R V	24 D
Sergeant P J Boylette, B V R	24
Cr Sergt J E Keess, B V R	23
Sergeant A R Sharp, B V R	23
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, B V R	23
Mr E Good, B R C	22
Cr Sergt E Sands, B V R	22
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	22
Sergt E L Chitts, B V R	21
Lce Corpl O M P Clyne, B V R	21
Volunteer E S Lynn, B V R	21
Cr Sergt H Black, B V R	20
Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	20
Volunteer F E Otto, G I P R V	20
Volunteer J T Fry, G I P R V	19
Volunteer M A Navin, B V R	18
Corpl G Hainsworth, B V R	18
Sergt W G Nicoll, B V R	17
Corpl J J D'Souza, B V R	17
Sergt J Imrie, G I P R V	17
Volunteer V Gibbons, B V R	15
Volunteer A D'Silva, B V R	12
Volunteer A Freel, G I P R V	11

A—Handicapped 2 points winner of 1st spoon; B—Winner of 2nd spoon; C—Winner of 3rd spoon; D—Winner of 4th spoon.

4TH COMPETITION.

	Score 600 yds.
Cr-Sergt E Sands, B V R	25 A
Capt F W English, B V R	23 B
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	23 C
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, B V R	23 D
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R V	23 D
Sergt A R Sharp, B V R	22 E
Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	22 F
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, B V R	21
Vol E S Lynn, B V R	21
Vol F E Otto, G I P R V	21
Sergt E Chitts, B V R	20
Vol J T Fry, G I P R V	20
Sergt P J Boylette, B V R	19
Sergt W G Nicoll, B V R	19
Sergt J Imrie, G I P R V	19
Lce-Corpl O M P Clyne, B V R	19
Lce-Sergt W Walmsley, B V R	18
Corpl J J D'Souza, B V R	18
Volunteer F W Steid, B V R	16
Volunteer M A Navin, B V R	16
Volunteer V Gibbons, B V R	15
Mr E Good, B R C	15
Volunteer A D'Silva, B V R	15
Corpl G Hainsworth, B V R	14
Volunteer A E Freel, G I P R V	13
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R	11

A—Winner of 1st spoon; B—Handicapped 4 points; C—Handicapped 2 points, winner of 4th spoon; D—Handicapped 2 points; E—Winner of 2nd spoon; F—Winner of 3rd spoon.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE OOMER HASSAN.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a week's interim order, on the ground that his client had to reply to the affidavit filed by the opposing creditor.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application, saying that the affidavit in question had been filed on Monday last, so that the insolvent has had ample time to reply to it if he chose.

His lordship adjourned the matter for a week without any protection order.

RE TALAKCHAND HARNATH AND OTHERS.

Mr. J. C. Anderson, on behalf of the first insolvent, applied for an interim order, remarking that his client was refused the order last time on the ground that, if he was released, he would probably imitate the example of his partners who had absconded. The learned counsel said it would be seen from the affidavits filed in the matter that the allegation about the partners was wholly unfounded.

His lordship remarked that that was not the only ground on which the application was refused.

Mr. Anderson said his client had been in jail for the last three months, and the question now was, whether he had been sufficiently punished, and whether his assistance would be valuable to the Official Assignee if he was released.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of a creditor, went into the history of the insolvency, showing that the insolvent had done nothing although he has had ample time at his disposal. The learned counsel produced a certificate of the Clerk of the Court to show that the insolvent had done nothing from the time when he was adjudicated as such.

His lordship refused the application, remarking that the insolvent had shown no reasons for granting him the indulgence asked for.

RE DHARSY KHAKY.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of Messrs. Blascheck and Co., petitioning creditors, appeared in support of a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court in having disobeyed the order of the presiding Commissioner. The man was adjudicated an insolvent so far back as August 1894, but had done nothing up to the present time.

The Clerk of the Court informed his lordship that the insolvent had served notices on his creditors.

His lordship accordingly discharged the rule *nisi*.

Mr. Manker applied for costs, which his lordship disallowed.

RE CARL HUMMEN.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurjee, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices upon the creditors, which was granted.

RE HASSAN JANA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jehangir Pestonjee, on behalf of the first insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had not deposited his books of account with the Official Assignee.

Mr. Jehangir said the books had been deposited.

Mr. Manker said he was not in a position to say what books had been deposited in the office. The learned counsel gave an undertaking not to arrest the insolvent; and the matter was allowed to stand over till next court day.

RE KARIM AHMED AND OTHERS.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, on behalf of the insolvents, applied to have the adjudication order in this matter set aside, remarking that his clients were not the partners of Hassan Jana, but were only his servants.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, observed that the usual procedure ought to be adopted for a rule *nisi*.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin then applied for the usual rule *nisi* to have the order set aside.

His lordship granted the application and fixed a day for the examination of certain witnesses under section 36 of the Insolvency Act regarding the partnership.

RE SAIYAD HOOSEIN BIN SAIYAD EBRAHIM.

Mr. Ghamat, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an interim order.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the books of account were not lodged with the Official Assignee.

Mr. Ghamat said that the books were burnt in a fire which occurred in 1891.

His lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, granted an interim order.

RE SAKALCHUND VANDRAVAN AND OTHERS.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvents were granted an interim order.

RE HATHI SHAKALCHAND.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was allowed to file a fresh petition.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges:—Sadashiv Parashram; Keshav Luxmon and others; Ettoo Sakharam Vani; Abraham Elias Sargon; Anandjee Rattansey; Ali Mahomed Miya Ahmed; Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff; Bhugwan Muljee; Govindrao Maneckjee Pathari; Bomonjee Hormusjee Bharucha; Jamal Abdula; Moorar Naran and another; Syed Janni Syed Wazir; Eduljee Hormusjee Cooper; and Manekjee Cooverjee Cooper.

PRESENTATION TO DR. DA GAMA.

Last evening, at the bungalow of Mr. Rehmoobhoy Aliana, Warden Road, Mahalaxmi, Dr. J. Accacio Da Gama was presented with an uniform and a congratulatory address, which ran as fallows:—

Dr. J. Accacio Da Gama.

Dear Sir,—His Majesty the King of Portugal having been pleased to appoint you Physician to his Majesty, we take this opportunity to offer to you our sincere congratulations, and request you to accept as a token of our felicitations a uniform of the office to which his Majesty has appointed you. It is now elven years since his Majesty's father bestowed the title of Knight Commander of Jesus Christ; and it affords us gratification to find that his Majesty has entertained the same opinion about you, that his father held, deemed you worthy of an additional honour. We have known you for many years, not only as one of the prominent medical practioners of this city, who has made a name, especially in the opthalmic branch of medical science, but also as a friend, and we rejoice at the honour his Majesty has been pleased to confer on you. Wishing you long life and prosperity.

In reply, Dr. Gama thanked the ladies and genttlemen present for the honour they had done him, and said that he felt great difficulty in finding adequate words to express his deep gratitude, not only for the address, but the rich uniform they had kindly presented him. That was the day on which a quarter of a century ago he passed his medical examination, and consequently that evening's function had become doubly gratifying to him. Valuable as the address and the uniform were in his estimation, he esteemed for more the spirit of friendship that had actuated his friends in getting up the testimonial.

Dancing ann other amusements were provided for he guests.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th December, 1896.

1. There will be gun drill at both Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m. on Friday.

2. The Range Finding class will meet at 7 a.m. sharp at the Arsenal Gate on Friday morning next.

3. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 19th instant on the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed by launch to Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress.—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.

Every member is requested to attend.

The launch leaves the Apollo Bunder as soon after 4 as possible.

4. Cyclist members of the Corps attending Gun Target Practice can parade at the Corps Club at 4-15 p.m. Lamps to be carried. Dress as above.

5. Gr. Presley is transferred from No. 2 Subdivisions to No. 1 Subdivision No. 1 Company at his own request from this date.

6. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—Gr. T. J. Penny.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The Grand Military and Gymnastic Entertainment.—On Thursday the 17th instant, Members of the Crops will be admitted to the Entertainment on tickets to be purchased beforehand at the following prices.

For a Member Rs. 2 including free ticket for a lady, and Re. 1 for each extra lady.

Tickets can be obtained at the Crops Club and at the Fort and Byculla Headquarters.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th December, 1896.

1. A Guard of Honour, consisting of 100 Rank and File, with the Band, will parade on the oval, opposite the High Court, at 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 18th instant, for the purpose of receiving His Excellency the Governor. Captain R. G. Snell will command the Guard.

Dress:—Review order, khaki.

2. There will be no parade on Saturday afternoon the 19th instant.

3. The Range will be reserved for "D" Company on Saturday afternoon the 19th instant. The trains for Coorla leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m., Bombay time, and Byculla 12 minutes later. Refreshments will be provided on the range.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company:—No. 4115, Vol. H. F. C. Gibbs.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Tickets for members attending the military and Gymnastic entertainment at the Tivoli Theatre this evening in uniform can be obtained at the door and at Head Quarters as follows:—

Orchestra Stalls Rs. 2 including free ticket for a lady Re. 1 for each extra lady.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

P. Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 5th December.

Kuvarji Mancherji Mistri, superintendent and contractor of building works, of No. 12, Khambatta lane, Khetwady, Bombay, for improving the durability of tower bolts attached to doors, shutters, and window sashes.

Adolf Berrenberg, engineer, of 11, Crystal palace, Station road, Upper Norwood, in the county of Surrey, and John Howard, director of a public company of Blomidon, Cranes park, Surbiton, in the same county, for motor engines.

Ellis Spear and Frank Leander Middleton, patent solicitors, both of 1003 F. street, Washington, district of Columbia, United States of America, for a machine for forming seamless leather loops from slitted blanks.

Ellis Spear and Frank Leander Middleton, patent solicitors, both of 1003 F. street, Washington, district of Columbia, United States of America, for a machine for use in the matufacture of seamless leather loops.

Ellis Spear and Frank Leander Middleton, patent solicitors, both of 1003 F. street, Washington, district of Columbia, United States of America, for machinery for slitting and trimming leather.

Bernhard Baron, manufacturer, of 51, St. Mary Axe, London, for improvements in or relating to the manufacture of cigarettes.

John Poyser, engineer, of Bolehill, Works worth, near Derby England, for improvement, in let-off mechanism for meaning looms.

John Meer, master mariner, of Roselvile Irvine, Ayrshire, North Britain, but at present living in Calcutta, for a tea packing box of novel construction, to be called the "Marr tea box."

William Smith Dawson, accountant, of Goosery, Howrah, for an improved tin lamp for use by the natiaes of India.

Henry Holmes, mechanical engineer, of Dadar Bombay, for an improved alarm apparatus for rail way carriages.

Henry Richard Grimes, merchant and general agent, of No. 137, Canning street, Calcutta, for an improved composition for the destruction or extermination of trees, jungle, grass and other vegetable growths.

The undermentioned design has been registered.

J. Fitzpatrick, tea planter and manager of the Berenag Tea Company, Almorah, North-West Provinces, for a native Indian shield and a kukri connected by a chain, to be used as sleeve and other inks.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions has been filed:—

Edward Lennon Cantwell, civil engineer and patent agent, of No. 5, Old Post Office street, Calcutta, for improved portable sugarcane crushing mills for improvements therein, and for improved appliances connected therewith. (Specification filed 1st December 1896.)

Thomas Roale, analytical and consulting chemist, of Dalton house, 329, Upton lane, London, for improvements in purifying water. (Specification filed 3rd December 1896.)

The Apostoloff Automatic Telephone Parent Syndicate, Limited, of 13 and 14, Abchurch lane, in the city of London, for a system of automatic telephone exchange. (Specification filed 25th November 1896.)

Melvin Linwood Severy, of 31, Milk street, Boston, in the country of Suffolk and Common-wealth of Massachusetts, United States of America, for improvements in platens, impression cylinders, and the like, for printing presses, type writers, and other like machines. (Specification filed 25th November 1896.)

The American Wire Novelty Company, manufacturers, of Broadway, New York, United States of America, for improvements in wire devices convertible into twine holders, flower baskets, egg boilers, sad iron rests, napkin rings, and other household articles. (Specification filed 25th November 1896.)

Frederick Elijah Blaisdell, gentleman, of Wayne junction, in the city and country of Philadelphia, United States of America, for improvements in and connected with holders for pencils, crayons, caustics, and the like. (Specification filed 25th November 1896.

Louis Pelatan, engineer, of 6, Cite d Antin, Paris, and Fabrizio Clerici, engineer, of Milan, Italy, for improvements in apparatus for the electrolytical separation of precious metals from their ores, or other materials containing them. (Specification filed 3rd December 1896.)

Jacob Pulver Wright, mechanical engineer, of 46, Avon street, in the city and county of New Haven, and state of Connecticut, United States of America, for improvements in and relating to machines for making matches. (Specification filed 30th November 1896.)

Adolph Gothard Christiansen, engineer, of Craiglands, Bellassis road, Byculla, Bombay, for a machine for desiccating excrementitious matter, blood, or other materials or compounds which when dried, leave a residuum, to be called "Christiansen's desiccator." (Specification filed 21st November 1896.)

Augustus Gross, engineer, of 68, Pitt street, Sydney in the colony of New South Wales, for improvements in boots and shoes. (Specification filed 1st December 1896.)

William Owen, civil engineer, of 51, Mervan road, Brixton, Surrey, for an improved manufacture of artificial stone, marble, and the like. (Specification filed 28th November 1886.)

John Henry Bernard D'Cruze, gentleman, of 4, Church street Serampore, for mechanically actuating punkahs, to be called "D'Cruze's punkah apparatus. (Specification filed 26th November 1896.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuaece of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

Edward Lonnon Cantwell, civil engineer, of Calcutta, for a machine of a new construction for expressing the juice of the sugarcane, or for expressing or pressing any other compressible material or substances. (From 6th December 1896 to 6th December 1897.)

The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, of 32, Queen Victoria street, in the city of London, for improvements in or applicable to vacuum brack mechanism. (From 11th January 1897 to 11th January 1898.)

George Macallan, engineer, of Earlham grove, Forest gate, London, for improvements relating to the blast pipes of locomotives, and other high pressure engineers; (From 25th January 1897 to 25th January 1898.)

Edward Field, consulting engineer, of Chandos Chambers, 22, Buckingham street, Adelphi, London, for improvements in engines to be worked by hot gases, such as air products of combustion with steam. (From 6th December 1896 to 6th December 1897.)

John Jonas, engineer, of 38, Lime street, London, for improvements in apparatus for plucking tea. (From 17th January 1897 to 17th January 1898.)

Joseph Lindsay and John Nicoll Lindsay, engineers of Blackness foundry, Dundee, for improvements in apparatus for forming cranks on shafts. (From 6th December 1896 to 6th December 1897.)

Edward Garlick, architect, of No. 23, Apollo street, Bombay, for a refuse and excrement incinerator, to be celled "Garlick's improved refuse and excrement incinerator." (From 29th June 1898 to 29th June 1899.)

DAILY IMPORTS.—December 16.

From London.

India s—4 cases medicine 2 cases chemicals, Essoofally Russooljee; 13 cases medicine, Mohanlal Amersey and Co; 16 cases oilmenstores, 3 cases vinegar, Bomanjee Maneckjee; 9 cases ham, 5 cases bacon, 10 cases cheese, Dhunjeebhoy Cowajee; 6 bales printing paper, Balerista Sazba and Co; 2 cases stationery, F H More and Co; 3 cases medicine &c, B Spencer and Co; 14 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

From Charente.

India s—35 cases champagne, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m. of the 16th December, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	..	...
Teheran	16	2	41 p.m.	..	28
Suez	16	2	50 p.m.	..	1

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 16th December, 1896.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	6	..	1
" Karachi	...	16	..	1
" Madras	...	21	..	1

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fagrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 12, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Gorsedd, 2,450 tons, Captain D Hughes sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The s s Baroda, 1,930 tons, Captain G Schmidt cleared yesterday for Madras and Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 1,501 tons, Captain S Warrington, sailed yesterday for Calcuta in ballast.

The B I S N Co's s s Abra, 3,496 tons, Captain P de St Croix, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (4th December), with a cargo of coal and general.

The Bombay Persia S N Co's s s Moshtari, 1,110 tons, Captain A Clarke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (30th November) with a general cargo Mr Aga Koochik Shah and 52 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line s s Drachenfels, 1,573 tons, Captain G Kenneweg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg (1st November), via Antwerp with a general cargo and two cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain F W Packham, will sail to-day for Calcutta and ncoast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A Spiers, Mr P Lund, Surgn-Captain J Stodart, Miss Wise Miss Bercoortch, Mr A Dareith and 65 deck.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's Natal, 1,984 tons, Captain A Chevalier, will sail to-day for China, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Samaraug—Mr and Mrs C B Rynders. For Saigon—Mr G Gibert, Mr and Mrs Lausac and child, Mr Viena, Mr Vicux, Mr Demse and Mr Frediani. For Haiphong—Mr Pogenet. For Yokohama—Mr L K G Smith, Mr P Rousel, Mr L Audigaune, Mr G de Dumast. For Singapore—Mrs E Widler and two children Mr E Widler. For Hongkong—Mr K Sonoda, Mr Imanishi Mr T Yamamoto Mr U Yanagiga.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—December 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Muke Maru	2054	Going	Japan	17-12	N Y Kaisha
C	Moshtari	1210	Clark	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
F	Vulcan	2211	Curtis	Dunkirk	28-12	Bombay Co
G	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar	18-12	F Heyer
L	Pekin	2131	Shumaker	R S Ports		H C Joosub
M	Indravati	513	Fakeera	Kurachi	18-12	Shepd & Co
N	Cashmere	1665	Garrett	Mauritius	19-12	H C Joosub
O	Crescent	905	Strickland	Natal	19-12	K T Mahomed

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Mahanadi	513	Fakeera	N F		Shepherd & Co
Ponani	552	Fakeera	Bhownugger	18-12	Do.
Rajapuri				18-12	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Armenia	2218	Garrick	Liverpool	16-12	W & A G & Co
5	Thames	2321	Nantes	Aden	19-12	P & O Co
7	Persepolis	949	Etienne	P Gulf	19-12	Rousset
8	Medusa	1692	Wallaseking	China	21-12	A Lloyds
9	Baroda	1926	Schmidt	Calcutta	17-12	J Mackintosh
13	Pachumba	544	Livingstone	N F		M M & Co
15	Kapurthala	672		N F		Do.

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Dwarka	760	Tice	N F		M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Victoria Transport.	Worcester	Southampton, Nov 24
	Obra s	Croix	Calcutta, Dec 4.
	Moshtari s	Clarke	Busreh, Nov 30.
	Drachenfels s	Kenneweg	Hamburg, Nov 1.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Jupiter s	Naile	London & Antwerp.
	Gorsedd s	Hughes	Calcutta.
	Loodiana s	Warrington	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Natal, Chevalier, for China and Japan.
" Baroda, Schmidte, for Madras and Calcutta.
" Chanda, Packham, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Natal, for China and Japan.
" Oni; enta, for Calcutta, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
30	Khandala s	Jacob	Bombay.
	Dwarka s	Tice	Do.
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
Dec.			
1	Indravate s	Fakira	Bombay.
	Pachumba s	Sheldrick	Do.
4	Mahanudi s	D. Adam	Do.
	Kola s	Whitehead	Do.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
30	Stolzenfels s	Pankons	Bombay.
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Do.
Dec.			
1	Khandala s	Jacob	Persian Gulf
	Inpravate s	Fakira	Bombay.
	Pachumba s	Sheldrick	Do.
3	Dwarka s	Tice	Do.
4	Mahanudi s	D. Adam	Do.
5	Kola s	Whitehead	Do.
	Siam s	Raecich	Freemantle.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Ship Golden Fleece, Nicholasway, Messrs. Esmailji Carimji, (not known.)
S. S. Rufford Hall, Brown Forbes, Forbes & Co., Ld., for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
12	Hajeen s	Sturgeon	Zanzibar.
	Wardha s	Robinson	Mauritius, Nov 7.
	Rudesheimer s	Sandstedt	Hamburg, Oct 17.
13	Kut Sang s	Payne	Hongkong, Nov 28.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 12.—Steamers Nubia and Shahjehan.
Dec. 13.—Steamers Lightning, Camorta and Coromandel.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 16.

For Liverpool.

Armenia s—500 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 39 bales wool, Tiloomall Chimandas; 100 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 5 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co; 13 bales wool, Tiloomal Chimandas.

Vulcan s—30 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 972 bales cotton fly, and 194 bales twist waste, Tokersee Jewraj.

For Dunkirk.

Vulcan s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, 1355 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 2031 cwts poppyseed and 2001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Nairung s—124 bales cotton, P E Guzdar.

For Hongkong.

Natal s—10 cases opium, The M Maritimes Co.

Mirzapore s—600 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

Muke Maru s—8 cwts kismiss, Yan Shun and Co; 116 cwts kismiss, Yick Lung and Co; 5 cwts sharkfins, Abdulla Allarakhia and Co.

Medusa s—76 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Selas E Sasson and Co; 206 bale twist, David Sassoon and Co; 17 cwts bysabole, and 9 cwts herabole, C Ebrahim and Co.

For Shanghai.

Muke Maru s—67 bales twist, Tata and Co.

Mirzapore s—100 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 250 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 350 bales twist, N J Abraham; 108 tons old iron, A Sooltanally.

Medusa s—300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 124 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, N J Abraham.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 1st to 7th December.)

EXPORTS.

Mahanadi s, Bombay—612 cwt cotton unpressed, 3,301 cwt wheat, 192 cwt jowaree and 183 cwt rice.

Kapurthala s, Bombay—120 bales cotton, 359 cwt rapeseed, 2,910 cwt wheat, 1,813 cwt rice, 77 corges skins 10lbs tea for transhipment to London.

Dwarka s, Bombay—57 bales cotton, 241 cwt wheat, 1,306 cwt jowaree 1,435 cwt rice, 1,575 corges skins.

Pachumba s, Bombay—300 bales cotton, 480lbs tea for transhipment to London.

Satrunjee s, Bombay—57 bales cotton, 432 cwt cotton unpressed, 885 cwt wheat, 672 cwt jowaree and 311 cwt rice.

Stolzenfels s, Hamburg—440 bales cotton, 7,032 cwt rapeseed, 97 corges, and 4,003 cwt bones.

IMPORTS.

Branksome Hall s, Liverpool via Bombay—2,397 pieces white goods (foreign), 764 pieces prints foreign, 60 cwt iron bar etc, and 40 cwt steel.

Locksley Hall s, Liverpool—1,045 pieces grey goods foreign, 1,667 pieces whitegoods foreign, and 1,404 pieces prints foreign.

Mikado s, Hull via Bombay—746 pieces white goods foreign.

Kola s, Bombay—150 pieces white goods foreign, 25 pieces prints foreign.

Rufford Hall s, Liverpool—75,865 pieces grey goods foreign, 125,808 pieces white goods foreign, 79,382 prints foreign, 73,300lbs grey yarns foreign, 92,072lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 1,494 cwt iron bar etc, and 1,005 cwt steel.

Stolzenfels s, Hamburg and Antwerp—1,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 1,533 cwt iron bar, etc, and 7,089 cwt steel.

Dumra s, Bombay—2,814 pieces grey goods foreign, 18,546 grey goods Indian, 7,476 pieces white goods foreign, 5,547 pieces prints foreign, 440 pieces prints Indian, 8,100 lbs grey yarns foreign, 3,000 lbs grey yarns Indian, 1,050 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 700 lbs T red and dyed yarns Indian, 707 cwt copper and 18 cwt yellow metal.

Dwarka s, Bombay—1,960 pieces grey goods foreign, 12,371 pieces grey goods foreign 1,372 pieces white goods foreign, 1,095 pieces prints foreign, 240 pieces prints Indian, 2,500 lbs grey yarns Indian, 1,700 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 1,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns Indian, and 23 cwt copper.

Indranate s—1300 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 150 cwt steel, and 14 cwt copper.

Pachumba s—1,409 pieces grey goods foreign, 6,235 pieces grey goods Indian, 6,800 pieces white goods foreign, 1,239 pieces prints foreign, 835 pieces prints Indian, and 21 cwt copper, and 35 cwt yellow metal.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto of 20, Hatton Garden, London; and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows. Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

CARPETS, SQUARES AND RUGS.—A very fine Assortment of Velvet, Pile, Kensington and Art Union, is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18 Marine Street.

PRECAUTION FOR EYES.—Mere Opticians cannot find out diseases of the Eye. Our Consulting Oculist of the London Eye Hospital points them out free of charge correcting errors of refraction by Retinoscopy. Best Pebble Spectacles as per his directions at half the prices usually charged elsewhere. D. M. DASTOOR and Co., 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY Butles Scotch, Everton Toffee, Twisted Baley Sugar, Barley Sugar by Whistles, Silver Comfits, Liquers, &c., &c., Juy unpacked. Xmas List Free.—PEARSE & Co., Sirdars Palace Fort, Bombay.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Teas at even Rs. 1-8 per lb. MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—At SHROFF BROTHERS, XMAS BAZAR, viz, the whole Stock of Xmas Cards, Toys, Dolls, &c., at DISCOUNT of TWO ANNAS in each Rupee.

TO CLEAR OUR STOCK.—We have decided to give the Public the above Discount hitherto allowed only to Xmas Trees and Large Buyers.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Allowed to Merchants, Xmas Treeholders to reduce our unusually large Stock received late this year, viz., only last week by HROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. A. L. Mynn's Furniture, etc., at Jacob's Circle, Mahaluxmi, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

ON SALE, Drousfields Flats Grinding MACHINE, nearly new. W. H. GRIBBIN and Co., Parel Machine Works.

PROOF READER—WANTED, Smart Assistant Reader, Press Department. None but experienced steady men need apply. "X," care of this Office.

WANTED, a CARDER, to take charge of a large Card Room. None but thoroughly competent men need apply. Applications, with testimonials, to be sent to No. "L.L." care of this paper.

WANTED, for Calcutta First-class Hotel, YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good Salary.—Apply, "M. N.," care of this Office.

TO LET.—A furnished Bungalow on Church Hill, Igatpuri. Terms, apply to E. A. OSBORNE.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A LADY, lately returned from Europe, with high Diplomas in Midwifery and Gynoecology is OPEN to ENGAGEMENT and CONSULTATION. Referances. Apply "No. 77," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, an OPENER and EXHAUST, a lot of second-hand Fire Bricks, Seating Blocks, Engine Foundation Stones, and Cast Iron and Steel Gearing. Bevel Wheels, New Brass Boiler Mountings, New Brass Condenser Tubes, New Loomoor Iron Bolts for Fly-wheel, one piece of Suction Rubber Pipe, etc. Apply to the COLABA LAND AND MILL Co., Ld.

FOR SALE.—Complete turnout, (Light English built Victoria, newly done up) and BAY ARA GELOING, (6 years). offers—Address "H. H." care of this office.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is most comfortable and is very centrally situated. It contains good detached Bungalows suitable for families, all open to Westerly breeze. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. For terms, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel.

LAWN MOWERS.—The Patent Excelcior the best of all, in sizes from 8 to 20 inches,—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 1. To be had at this Office.

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JUST RECEIVED Musical Boxes for hildren. Play 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 Tunes, Rs. 5, 6, 8, 10 & Rs. 15. If not approved can be exchanged within 3 months.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and 31, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Established 1889.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY

LATE OF BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE

TO 53, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

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Though LOW PRICED. these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
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Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6 Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC. Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. I have tried one bottle, and it had the desired effect with two doses, of curing my sons, who had been suffering from low Fever for some time.

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Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

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One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 16.

A FURTHER decline of ⅛ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 111 3/8; the rate for Indian Sterling Loan remaining at 119. There was again an advance of 1-8 cent in the market rate of discount on short London Bills, at 3 3-8 per cent.; but that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remained at 2⅞ per cent. The price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-8th per cent., to £62¾. The price of Bar Silver in London was still 30d. per oz.; and in New York also the metal was unchanged in value, with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 1-8d. French Rentes in Paris was ¼ per cent. lower, at 103; with Paris Exchange on London unaltered. Braziers' Copper was 5s. higher in London yesterday, at £55-15s. per ton; the price of Yellow Metal being still 5 1-16.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday evening was 2,460,000 quarters or 50,000 quarters more than the estimate at the end of the previous week.

Yellow Gujerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday, at 41⅜s. for 416lbs., sellers, Canal, January-February shipment, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 43s. per 416lbs., sellers, Canal, November-December shipment to the same ports, market flat; Brown Rapeseed at 38⅛s. per 416lbs., sellers, Canal, January-February shipment, to the same ports, market firm; and linseed at 36⅛s. per 416lbs., sellers, Canal, April-May shipment, to the same ports, market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 12,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Mid-Americans was unchanged at 4 1-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-64d. to 3-64d. higher, the extreme quotations having been 3 61-64d. for December deliveries, and 3 59-64d. for April-May. East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value; but Egyptian Fair Brown was 1-16d. lower, at 5 3-16d. per lb. The day's Imports were 30,000 bales.

The Manchester market was quiet but steady; and Reuter quotes 7lbs., Grey Shirtings, fair makes, at 4s. 0½d. per piece; 8¼lbs. Shirtings, fair makes, at 4s. 9½d.; 20lbs Jaconets at 2s.; 20 lbs. Mulls, at 2s. 2d.; and 40s. Mule Twist, at 7½d. per lb.

In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-16 cent per lb. to 7 3-16 cents; and March Futures were 14 points higher, at 709 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 82,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the arrivals at the Ports this season, so far, and the receipts for the same time in the two previous years.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	82,000	42,000	63,000
Thursday's do.	195,000	118,000	191,000
Since 1st September......	4,254,000	3,004,000	4,559,000

Our local Cotton market has been steady and unchanged to-day; and a considerable business, aggregating 2,600 bales—chiefly in ready new Oomrawattee descriptions—has been done by the Mills, say 500 each of Jalna, at Rs. 178; and Dhulia, at Rs. 157; 450 Jalgaum, at Rs. 162-2½; 400 Bengal, at Rs. 146-8; 150 Karanja, at Rs. 173; and 100 each of Akola, at Rs. 164; Pachora, at Rs. 154-8; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 154; Khangaum, at Rs. 170; Damergaum at Rs. 173; and Akote, at Rs. 166 per candy. Exporters have taken only 100 Berampur, at Rs. 169.

WHEAT and SEEDS have continued in moderate demand from shippers, in steady markets, and without any change in prices except in the case of *Gingelly, Seed*, which has declined 8 annas per candy, say *to Rs. 45 to Rs. 46 for white*, and Rs. 43 to Rs. 44 per candy for *Mixed*.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	4,392	bales,
Wheat	624	cwts.
Gingelly	2,297	„
Groundnut	919	„
Castorseed	1,932	„
Rice	1,390	„

FREIGHTS.—This market remains very quiet in tone, with very little business reported. Rates are unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened quiet, not to say dull, this morning, at 1s. 3 9-32d., for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 15-32d., for three months' sight Cradits. The Bazaar bought for ready delivery, and rates fell away 1-32d., all round. Merchant's Bills have been scarce; and business has been upon a very small scale pending the receipt of news regarding the sale of Council Drafts on London to-day. We close quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 3¼d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 3 5-16d.	do.
Credits	do.	1s. 3 7-16d.	do.
Francs	do.	1·62½	do.

GOVERNMNET PAPER AND SHARES.—These markets have been closed to-day owing to the death of a leading broker. The former may be nominally quoted at 100 1-16 for Money, and Account for 3½ per Cents.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 19-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-8
Bar Silver	30

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Manila, from Colombo, arrived here day before yesterday evening

NAPLES, DEC. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombasa left here this morning.

ADEN, DEC. 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

PENANG, DEC. 16.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left for Bombay this morning.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer Archimede left Aden, for Bombay, on the evening of the 15th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 21st instant.

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 140·57 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	7,900	20	10,920
Or per mile of Railway	22	56	...	78
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	59,411	1,92,195	2,575	2,54,181
Total for 19 weeks...	62,411	2,00,095	2,565	2,65,101
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,002	15,411	29	19,462
Per mile of Ry. do.	35	134	...	169
Total to corresponding date do.	57,566	1,63,009	1,211	2,21,786

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 8,542
Increase to date .... „ 43,315

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 14th November, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
Total ...	Rs. 1,68,309	Rs. 3,70,181	Rs. 5,389	Rs. 5,44,382
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles.	...	...	...	8,22,285

Decrease Rs.2,77,903

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SCHURR.—December 9, at Chaibassa, the wife of Henry S. Schurr, Bengal Police, of a daughter.

DEATH.

KILBURN.—December 11, at 6, Government Place, Calcutta, of pneumonia, Leslie Conning, the dearly loved younger son of Charles Conning and Agnes Elizabeth Kilburn, aged 9 months and 17 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1896.

WE publish in another column the vigorous notes in which General Gatacre embodies suggestions for effectually stamping out the plague without further dallying, and thus save the whole of the city and the revenue of the Municipality the ruinous losses which must result from the continuance and spread of the present visitation. These proposals represent the opposite pole of opinion from that represented at the meeting convened by Dr. Katrak on Friday last, where every body present was anxious above all things to rule out any proposal to make the segregation of the sick from the healthy general or effective. As Dr. Bhalchandra expressed it, the chief thing to do is to calmly impress upon the minds of the ignorant people the usefulness of being removed from their surroundings to be treated in hospitals erected by their own caste people. An excellent object in itself, if the ignorant will listen to persuasion, which may be calm but may not be convincing. General Gatacre is for precautions that would not leave the last word to helpless and reckless ignorance. He regards it as urgent that not only the sick but the families of the sick should be completely segregated, the patients being removed to temporary hospitals while their relatives are sent to a Camp outside the city. The steps necessary to make that drastic extension of the principle of segregation possible and comprehensive are indicated with military thoroughness and precision. Accommodation must be provided for all wishing to leave the city. Suitable sites should be found at the nearest available spot north of Bombay for camps, which to secure free railway transport should be placed on one or both sides of the B B. and C. I. Railway. Bunniahs and merchants should be located on the spot chosen to provide food-stuffs; a cordon of police should prevent families and persons returning to the city of Bombay. The burying or cremating of bodies carried out by a responsible staff, all burials and cremations being prohibited within the town *itself*. Hospitals and infirmaries should be provided in the camp, each caste having separate wards. The camp should be provided with a strong police guard, fire brigade, and a civil administration. Meanwhile a clean sweep should be made of the large chawls and tenement houses which it is shrewdly suggested might now be secured by the Municipality at reasonable prices. Their sites should be utilised for open spaces. It is conceded that all this would cost a great deal of money; but on the other hand an enormous pecuniary loss falls upon the city through the decline of trade, the emigration of the inhabitants, and the diminution of taxes while the plague continues. It is suggested that an influential committee should be constituted to discuss and consider the arrangements necessary to carry out this scheme with due regard to religious and caste sympathies which should be enlisted on the side of a necessary temporary migration to a healthy locality. We are not called upon to condemn or to approve this thorough-going plan of campaign against the plague, at a moment when the anticipation to which we pointed yesterday seems to be strengthened. There has been a symptom of abatement which is doubly welcome as it is coincident with the setting in of the cold weather in something like real earnest. Had the mortality risen there would have been grave reason to apprehend that as the temperature continues to fall the death-rate would increase. As there has been a marked fall there seems reasonable ground for hoping that the mortality may continue to diminish as the temperature falls. Were the worst to come, and the death-rate rise to anything approaching the appalling figures that have made "plague" a word of terror throughout the East, it would then be necessary to see whether a great Camp of Refuge to the north of the city might not become a necessity of the time.

WHILE some people are very angry with the Municipal Commissioner for doubting the possibility of ascertaining the origin of the outbreak of bubonic fever in Bombay, and expressing the fear that it will remain in obscurity, others confidently affirm that there is no mystery whatever in the matter. They are quite satisfied that the outbreak is due to a bad system of drainage, badly constructed and badly managed. The idea is prevalent in the Native mind that drains are a mistake, and that a reversion to the ways of nature and the rural village is necessary to get rid of plague and every other ailment. The same intelligent criticism was applied to the Bombay drainage system before with such persistence that it was decided to bring out an expert to point out the blunders that were so confidently assumed to exist, and to suggest remedies. The services of a distinguished sanitary engineer were procured at heavy cost. Mr. Baldwin Latham came to Bombay and spent a considerable time in going carefully into the matter. His report was summed up in the words: "You have only to complete the drainage system according to the original plans, and Bombay will be the best drained city in the world." It is as well to bear in mind that opinion of an acknowledged authority in such matters when people rush into print to assert that the present visitation is due to a bad drainage system, and others improve the occasion by recommending the opening up of all the sewers in the city—an operation that, judging from the cost of the opening up of the storm-water drains in the Frere and Argyle Roads, would entail an expenditure of many lakhs of rupees. The drainage system is faulty, because it is unfinished; it has not been completed according to the original plans. It would be far wiser to lay out the lakhs which should be utterly wasted in opening up all the drains of the city, on the completion of the system. The main drain would then be made efficient by being supplied with the volume of matter for which its dimensions were proportioned, and the necessary scour supplied to prevent the silting up which now interferes with its proper function—the speedy carriage of the sewage of the city to the pumping stations where it is discharged into the sea. Since all authorities are agreed that bubonic fever, like typhus and cholera, is a filth disease, every measure that accelerates the removal of filth from the city is of importance. The statistics of English and Continental cities show that a vast improvement in the public health has been effected by the general introduction of water-borne sewerage within recent years. Even the completion of a system already in general operation has had a marked effect in lowering the death-rate. In the thirty years prior to 1870, when the main intercepting sewers in London were brought into use, the death-rate was 24·4 per thousand. In 1880 the rate had fallen to 22·5. It is now 19·5, notwithstanding the large increase in the population of the metropolis. No doubt other things contributed to this result; the improvement of the water-supply, and of the general standard of living, had their part in it. The enforcement of sanitary observances by the local Government Board, the London magistrates, also counted for a good deal. For it must not be forgotten that the early pioneers of sanitation in England, Mr. Chadwick and Sir John Simon and the rest had to encounter many obstacles and bear down much opposition before sanitary improvements were made compulsory, and enforced not only by legislation, but by the courts, which is in practice perhaps of even greater importance.

The credit of the marked improvement in the public health in Europe in recent years must be pretty equally distributed between the pioneers and propagandists of sound sanitary principles, the authorities which have accepted and vigorously enforced those principles, and the engineers who have given the cities and towns improved drainage, and an abundant supply of pure water. The new President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Mr. J. Wolfe Barry, who naturally assigns to the engineer the larger share in this work of amelioration, points out that the reduction of the death-rate during the Queen's reign means a an annual saving of 22,000 lives in London alone. If the same rate of reduction be allowed to thirty-six of the largest towns in the kingdom, including London—and it would be a very moderate calculation—sixty-six thousand lives are saved annually by these means. That number is six times the total of the killed in the allied forces in the campaign of 1815, when the bloody battles of Ligny, Quatre Bras, Wavre, and Waterloo were fought. The great towns of the Continent—where sanitary regulations are enforced with a vigour and thoroughness beyond anything of which we in India have the faintest idea—the saving of life has been very remarkable. Since the year 1882 the rate of mortality per thousand has fallen in Paris from 26·3 to 21·1; that of Rome from 26·1 to 20·8; Berlin from 26·4 to 19·0—an improvement on that obtaining in London; Amsterdam from 24·3 to 17·6; Vienna from 29·2 to 23·1; St. Petersburg, with its very unhealthy climate varying from Arctic cold in winter to tropical heat in summer, from 25·2 to 27·2; New York, which ranked next to St. Petersburg as the most unhealthy of great cities, has seen the death-rate fall from 30·6 to 22·4. In normal years Bombay compares very well with European cities in [illegible] of health. The present year is exceptional, [illegible] unfavourable meteorological conditions that have prevailed thoughout India being especially active in this city. But there is no reason to abandon faith in Western principles of drainage and sanitation on that account. There is on the contrary encouragement in the fact that hitherto the average health of this tropical city stands very much on a par with that of European cities, endowed with more bracing climates. But the present visitation is a warning of the heavy penalty that may be exacted if we continue to permit the existence in our midst of slums such as those visited by his Excellency the Governor last March, and allow from five hundred to a thousand people to live in boarding houses without adequate provision of ventilation or day-light. Dwelling places comparable to those in Calcutta which, to use the expressive words of the Lieutenant-Governer, a decent pig would not live in, breed deadly epidemics.

THE Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, to hand yesterday, goes very fully into the question of the Thana Forest grievances to which we recently alluded. The article is somewhat hi-falutin, but it gives what we believe to be a true representation of the forest tribes' grievances. A notification, dated July of the present year, somewhat abruptly issued by Government, withdrew the privilege of the free cutting of dead wood by the wild tribes from open forests for purposes of sale, and the permission to others to take away firewood on paying a fee and obtaining a permit. This liberty had enabled thousands of Katkaris, Varlis, Thakurs and others to gain a living, though each head-load took them days to gather, carry and dispose of. The privilege of collecting firewood for sale was, it seems, confined to Thana and portions of Kolaba and Khandesh adjoining it, on account of the peculiar situation of that part of the country. It was studded over with dense jungle before it came into the possession of the British power, and the lower population mostly consisted in forest tribes such as Bhils, Katkaris, Varlis, and Thakurs, whose abject poverty and nomadic way of life unfitted them for agriculture. Hunting, gathering minor forest produce, extracting catechu and selling fuel constituted their chief occupations, while the Kumri cultivation was also resorted to by better classes among them. With the introduction of forest conservancy into the district began an effort to restrict their liberties by taking away their occupations one after another. Forest survey closed most of the tract in which they had been hitherto accustomed to roam against them as Reserved or Protected forests. Kumri cultivation was prohibited as ruinous, and the better class of timber was protected as State property to be sold for the benefit of the general revenue. The only things left to them were the right to take away rab, inferior fuel, and some minor forest produce which had no commercial value. Thus, briefly, does the writer in the Sabha's journal sketch the origin of the forest privileges which now, alas, are seriously restricted. Mr. R. E. Candy, the late Collector, comes in for the odium of recent restrictions, for the writer of the article not only charges him with harassing the people, but expresses his anxiety to see the Government resolution which authorises the issue of the notification of July last. As a matter of fact, however, the late Collector was perhaps the best friend the Forest tribes in Thana ever had. We believe we are right in saying that in issuing the notification in question Mr. Candy simply and literally carried out the orders of Government. No one was more reluctant than he to curtail the privileges of the jungle tribes, and no one protested more vigorously against the restrictions which have latterly been notified. If Government cannot see its way to suspending the offending notification, we believe we are right in declaring that it is not because Mr. Candy failed to indicate the manner in which this might best be done.

THE days of the jockey are numbered if the *New York Herald's* account of the latest marvel in racing be correct. And there is no reason to doubt it. A mare, "Marion Mills" has been trained by her enthusiastic owner, Mr. Athearn, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, to go through her paces alone. She goes over the course without guide or whip, or interference of any kind. She has been schooled to know the track, and she keeps close to the inner rail of her own cunning. Her pace is smooth, perfectly steady, becoming faster at the last quarter, but nothing, not even the cheers from the grand stand as she passes by on her record-breaking race, diverts her from her steady stride. She seems to know when the winning-post is passed, for she slows down and peers into the distance for her groom, who comes up laden with blankets to throw over her. She is then led to the starter for recognition, and gets the whole credit for her very remarkable performance. This mare has beaten the record, having done her mile in 2·06¼. It is interesting to know that Marion Mills is a light bay, a trifle over fifteen and a-half hands, and that she is endowed with almost human intelligence. Would racing be more exciting if riders were eliminated? Would it be a fairer trial of speed if all danger of pulling, pressing, nursing, and the thousand and one devices of the skilful jockey were done away with? The start of a large field might prove a formidable difficulty, and the handicapping of successful racers would have to be arranged in some new and ingenious way. Why not let the horses go round the course one by one and give the stakes to the owner of the swiftest by the stop-watch? To let them all run at once would require the finest degree of training and the inculcation of perfect manners in the horse, for if the racers all made at once for the inner track, and were determined to get it, confusion would result and the judges would have to record a foul.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Commanding the Forces, Bombay, will arrive at the Church Gate Station from Poona *via* Dadar and Santa Cruz by 10-8 a.m., local train, to-day, and will return to Poona from Victoria Terminus Station by 11-30 p.m. train on Saturday night. His Excellency's arrival and departure will both be private. Two salutes of 15 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 10-8 a.m. to-day and at day-light on Monday, the 21st idem, to announce the arrival and departure of his Excellency.

A BRIGADE PARADE was held yesterday morning, at 7 a.m., on the General Parade Ground, to which the troops marched from the Colaba Barracks. Brigadier General W. F. Gatacre, C.B.D.S.O. Commanding the Bombay District, accompanied by Captain Welsh, Brigade-Major for the Parade, arrived at the parade ground punctually at 7 a.m. The troops were formed up in line facing west, Royal Artillery on the right, and 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers on the left, twelve paces interval between corps. They had march past, when the General Officer Commanding called upon Major Bird to command the parade. After marching past, two companies of the Dublin Fusiliers moved towards the oval, supported by the regiment, in quarter column. The dress worn by the troops was drill order khaki.

ON the 10th instant, at the Model Farm, Colombo, H. E. the Governor of Ceylon declared the new golf links open in the presence of a goodly gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

THE scarcity is making its effects severely felt so far as the earnings of Indian Railways are concerned. The falling off in the approximate gross earnings up to the 28th November last is now nearly 95 lakhs as compared with the figures of the corresponding period of 1895.

THE Government of India has sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 9,000 for the conduct of the survey of the railway line to join Kurnool Road Station on the Southern Mahratta Railway with Kurnool. Mr. P. Rose will be in charge of the Survey party.

THE services of Surgeon-Major T. T. MacCartie, M.B. (Bombay Establishment), Officiating Assay Master, Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 4th December, 1896. Surgeon-Major A. Milne, M.B. (Bombay Establishment), has been appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Calcutta.

THE consignments of grains from Sind to the Punjab, notified by telegram on Saturday, amounted to 6,373 maunds.

CEYLON tea exports up to the 24th November this year total nineey-three million lbs., as compared with eighty-five million up to the same date 1895, and seventy-four million in 1894.

THE returns of the North-Western Railway show Rs. 5,57,402 as the gross receipts for the week ending November 28th of this year, as compared with Rs. 6,06,649 for the corresponding week of last year. The total receipts for the eight months ended November this year are Rs. 1,83,66,996 against Rs. 2,36,10,402 for a similar period of 1895, being a total decrease of Rs. 52,43,406.

A REMARKABLE features of the scarcity in the Central Provinces is that the charitable relief provided for the famine-stricken wretches by a few of their benevolent countrymen is looked upon by some of them with distrust as to motives, and with suspicion that the asylum offered them from their distress is only a labour trap for the *chaputhi* or tea garden. This probably accounts in part the decrease from 2,000 to 300 odd in the number of persons obtaining relief at the Nagpur City Poor-house. The relief works have, of course, drawn off some of those left with strength and energy enough to work, but many prefer vagrant mendicity with its precarious income to the certainty of steady honest labour, even of the light nature required of those who are able to work.

WITH reference to the statements which have from time to time been published regarding the Godavery Valley extension of the Nizam's Railway, a Secunderabad correspondent states that a final and definite agreement has still to be signed by the representatives of the two parties, namely, the Nizam's Government and the Directors of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, and until this is done, the work done, the work of construction cannot be commenced. There is, however, a hope of the agreement being signed with the next week. Meanwhile, Mr. G. P. Rose, C.I.E., Engineer-in-Chief of the extension, has completed the details of the survey, and is merely waiting to commence operations.

SOME interesting glimpses of the Empress Frederick at home are given in the December Lady's Realm by Mrs. Haweis. If the visitor gets through the porte cochere at Friedrichshof, Cronberg, he will admire the rather good sculpture on the panels and the inscription on the frieze—Frederici Memoriae. There are no "State" apartments in the castle. The whole of the rooms are meant for use, although a Royal *cortege* could be accommodated if necessary. The main approach is off a high road, with fine wrought-iron entrance gates, that hospitably exhibit to the *bona fide* traveller" a cheerful glimpse of the grounds.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SAAD EDDIN RECALLED.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Saad Eddin Pacha, Governor of Crete, has been recalled in accordance with the wishes of the Powers.

ACCIDENT TO AN ORIENT STEAMER.

The Orient Liner s. s. Orotava, while coaling at Tilbury, suddenly listed, and as the port-holes were open she filled rapidly. The hull is submerged. Four persons were drowned.

THREATENED DOCKERS' STRIKE IN LONDON.

At a meeting of delegates from the Dockers and Seamen's Union it was decided to declare a general strike in London failing an advance in wages of ten shillings per week.

AMNESTY TO THE ARMENIANS.

Under pressure from Italy and France, the Porte has promised an amnesty to the Armenians.

BRIGANDAGE IN THE CAUCASUS.

An alarming increase in organised brigandage has taken place in the Caucasus, compelling the Government to take special measures to restore order.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AND THE NAVY.

PARIS, Dec. 16.

The Chamber of Deputies has rejected the proposal to expend two hundred million francs on the Navy with the assent of the Government. Ministers admitted that there are various defects and abuses in the navy, and undertook to introduce remedial measures later on.

POONA GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 16.

The Stewards of the Gymkhana races ought to be congratulated for making the races at this time of the year. There was a fair attendance, and the racing was good. In the Ladies' Nomination race Spahi, an outsider, won to the great surprise of the bookmaker, who offered Rs. 10 to 1 against him. The following are the results :—

1st Race.—"Lilliput Scurry."—Rs 49 for all Arab and C B ponies 13-2 and under that have never won a race of the advertised value of Rs, 50 or over. 13-2 to carry 11-7, W, for I Allowances : C B's allowed 4lbs Ponies that have never started in any race whatever alowed 4lbs Penalties winners of a race of any description Gymkhana or otherwise once 4lbs, oftener 7lbs extra, distance 2½ furlongs.

Capt Knatchbull's g a p Speculation, 11st 3lbs, Mr Wilkinson	1
Mr Wellesley's ch a h Redherd, 11st 5lbs, Owner	2
Surg-Capt Cleveland's g a p Shoofly, 11st 3lbs, Mr Ashburner	0
Mr Dougherty's b c b m Kitty, 10st 1lb, Mr Phillips	0
Mr Corry's b a p Inshallah, 11st 1lb, Mr Boileau	0

Betting : 2 to 1 on Speculation, and 4 to 1 against the rest.

Won by two lengths ; three lengths separating the second and third.

2nd Race—"Galloway Stakes."—Rs 49 for Arab and C B, Galloways 14 hands and under that have never won a race of the advertised value of Rs. 50 or over ; 14 hands to carry 11-7 W, for I, Penalties : Winners of a race of any description Gymkhana or otherwise once 4lbs, oftener 7lbs extra Distance ½ mile,

Capt Young's ch a g Little Christopher, 9st 8lbs, Owner	1
Mr E W Lloyd's ch a g The Abbot, 11st 7lbs, Owner	2
Mr F W Wilson's b cb m Dodo, 10st 10lbs, Major Robinson	3
Major C J Blomfield's ch a g Buttercup, 10st 12lbs, Major Mercer	0
Mr Steen's b a g Selim, 11st 1lb	0

Betting : 3 to 1 on The Abbot ; 2 to 1 against Little Christopher ; 3 to 1 Buttercup ; and 4 to 1 the rest.

Won by two lengths ; a length dividing the second and third. Time—58¼ secs.

3rd Race—"Open Race."—Rs 49 For all galloways 13-3 and under that have never won a race with Rs, 100 added Weights—English and Colonial to carry 12 stone. Arabs 10-7 C B.s 10-4. : W, for I Allowances Ponies that have never won a race of any description allowed 4 lbs Penalties : Winners of a race with Rs. 50 added once 4 lbs, oftener 7 lbs extra Distance 5 furlongs,

Mr Ali bin Taleb's b a p Hilal, 9st 5lbs Mr Ashburner	1
Mr J B's g a p Huijas, 9st 10lbs Mr S S ah } Dead heat	2
Mr Ratanji's g a p Singer, 7st 12lbs Native }	2
Mr Wellesley's ch a p Redhead, 9st 3lb	3
Capt Knatchbull's g w m Sylvia, 11st 1lb Mr Wilkinson	0

Betting : Nothing on Huijas ; 2 to 1 against Hilal ; 3 to 1 Redhead ; and 4 to 1 the rest.

A good race. Hilal took the lead, and maintained it till the finish. Singer was fourth, but came up forcibly and challenged Huijas, a dead head taking place between them, but eventually Hilal won by two lengths. Time—1 min. 11 secs.

4th Race.—"Ladies' Nomination."—Rs, 30 and a prize of jewellery to nominator. For all galloways 13-3 and under that have never won a race of any description Gymkhana or otherwise 13-3 to carry 11-7, W for I, Distance 3 furlongs.

Miss Batty nom Mr Spedding's b a p Spahi, 11st 1lb	1
Miss Buckle nom Capt Duncan's g a g Brilliant, 11st 1lb Mr Lloyd	2
Mrs Scott Moncrieff nom Capt Lambert's ch a g Enterprise 10st 12lbs, Capt Young	3
Mrs Ogilvie nom Surg-Capt Cleveland's g a p Shoofly, 10st 9lbs, Mr Ashburner	0
Mrs Stewart nom Mr Rowcroft's b a p Paradox., 10st 12lbs Owner	0
Mrs Cobham nom Surg Lieut Laumann's g a p Grey Friar, 11st 7lbs, Mr Hewlett	0
Mrs Wellesley nom Mr Wellesley's, ch a p Hazy Morn, 11st 7lb, Owner	0
Mrs Tobin nom Mr Dougherty's b cb m Kitty, 9st 12lbs, Mr Phillip	0
Mrs Kenny nom Mr Slater's g a geld Moonraker, 11st 7lbs, Owner	0
Mrs Cobham nom Mr Lloyd's ch a g Corsair, 11st 1lb, Mr Cobham	0

Betting : 2 to 1 on Brilliant ; 2 to 1 against Paradox ; 4 to 1 Kitty and Enterprise ; 6 to 1 Hazymorn ; 10 to 1 Spahi ; and 12 to 1 the rest.

A grand race, nearly half the field running in abreast. Spahi came from out side, and won by a head, half-a-length separating the second and third. Time—45secs.

5th Race.—"Hack Stakes."—Rs. 49 for all horses that have never won a race of the advertised value of Rs. 99. W. A. C, Raised 3½ stone. Should only one class enter weights will be raised or lowered to suit owners. Distance ½ mile.

Capt Lecky's b e g Wee Lad, 12-4 11lb, Owner	1
Surg-Capt Cleveland's br w g Oakleaf, 12st 11lbs Mr Manner	2
Surg-Capt Cleveland's b w g Cartouche, 12st 11lbs, Mr Hewlett	3
Mr Rowcroft's ch w g Balm of Gilead, 12st 11lbs, Owner	0
Maj Robinson's ch cb m Cymbeline, 10st 11lbs, Owner	0
Mr E W Lloyd's ch a g The Abbot 10st, Major Mercer	0
Capt Knatchbull's g a h Geejun, 10st, Owner	0

Betting : 2 to 1 on Wee Lad ; evens Balm and Gilead ; 2 to 1 Cymbeline ; and 6 to 1 the rest.

Wee Lad jumped off with a lead, and was never caught, winning easily. Time—55secs.

SCARCITY MEETING AT DHULIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, Dec. 15.

An agent from the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha having come here a grand public meeting was convened, Mr. Babasaheb Garud presiding. The Famine Relief Code was explained, and a committee of eight gentlemen with Mr. Annasaheb Deshpande as chairman was formed to receive and tabulate information for Khandesh to be supplied by she Sarvajanic Sabha agents.

It is stated that a woman holding the Board of Trade certificate as master mariner has recently applied for the position of skipper of a penny steamboat on the Thames. Her application was refused. The Rocket, however, points out that there are several women holding master mariner certificates. The Dowager Lady Clifford, the widow of the late Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, holds one, and is qualified to take her yacht into any waters, home or foreign, she may choose without the aid of a captain. She spends a considerable portion of every year cruising in the Mediterranean.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The returns for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday, at 10 a.m., are as follows :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
A Ward (Colaba and Fort)	1	1
B Ward (Mandvie)	3	5
C Ward (Bhuleshwar and Kalkadavi)	11	6
D Ward (Girgaum)	7	4
E Ward (Byculla and Kamatipura)	20	11
F Ward (Parel)	1	0
G Ward (Mahim)	1	0
Hospital	0	2
Total	44	29

A correspondent writes :— Much has been said and written about the havoc played by the bubonic fever, which is beginning to rage in so-called "Bombay the Beautiful." In such times of excitement the services of those who keep their heads cool and lead the people to the right path by allaying their imaginary fears, and advising them of the best course to follow under the circumstances, cannot be over-rated. Professor Muller, who went round the affected districts, gave advise to the panic-stricken people, and at the same time has assisted the authorities by pointing out to them where stringent sanitary precautions were most required. His visits to the affected district put the Municipal servants on the alert, while at the same time they served to allay and mitigate the fears of the people, and it is therefore to be desired that many other Corporators will follow his example and visit the localities where the disease prevails to ascertain the sanitary requirements of such localities, and to satisfy themselves that the Municipal authorities have adopted the most vigorous measures possible. It was openly said from the beginning of the outbreak of the fever in mild form in the last week of September, that at such a juncture they wanted men like Mr. George Cotton. At that time this esteemed gentleman was in England, where he had proceeded to enjoy his three months' well-earned rest. Since the return at the end of November of this useful Anglo-Indian citizen, who has always identified himself with any cause tending to promote the welfare of the public, he has been indefatigable in his exertions in consoling the suffering classes and pointing out to them the necessity of keeping cleanliness in their houses and habits of living and assisting the authorities in their endeavours to stamp out the disease. By making enquiries of the native citizens, native merchants and brokers coming in business contact with him, and of his native clerks, he keeps himself fully informed of the real facts regarding the plague, ascertaining whether the native streets are kept in a clean state ; and if he hears of any complaint he at once reports it to the Municipal authorities by letter, or when necessary by personal visits, and directs them to get the complaint remedied and adopt strict sanitary measures. He daily visits all the mills under his management, and consoling the workmen advises that they should observe cleanliness in their lodgings and should not run away from Bombay out of fright. In short, Mr. George Cotton does not rest like those prattling Corporators who make lengthy speeches in the Council Chamber, but is anxious to keep himself well informed as to the extent of the alarm in the city, the force of the disease, the measures adopted by the Municipaty, and the views expressed by the English and Native Press in regard to it. All this reflects no little credit on this respectable English gentleman. The exodus of the people from Bombay is great, and it has already dealt a blow to its trade and industry, and if this exodus continues it will deal a still more severe blow to the mercantile interest. Every sort of business is impeded, if not actually brought to a standstill, and if the mill-hands and other labourers take into their heads to run away, it will cause irreparable mischief. It is, therefore, high time that other estimable citizens should follow in the footsteps of Mr. George Cotton, and explain the real situation to the people and assis the authorities in their praiseworthy endeavourst to stamp out the desease. If all had adopted a wise and far-sighted policy, and refrained from creating a panic prematurely, matters would not have come to such a pass. But once the mischief is done, it is difficult to mend it. If the returns of the fresh cases and mortality from bubonic fever continue to show a decrease, as it has done for the last two days, there will not be much cause for apprehension.

PROPOSED CAMP OF REFUGE.

General Gatacre has issed the following Note on Precautions that might reasonably be taken to minimise further mischief from the Plague in Bombay :—

1. The following measures appear to be called for urgently :—

(a) Complete segregation of families in which cases have occurred.

(b) A similar procedure with respect to affected persons by despatch to temporary hospitals.

(c) To ensure the carrying out of No. 1, free accommodation must be placed at the disposal of all wishing to leave the City.

(d) To do this, the nearest available spot, north of the City, with easy and free rail transport must be provided ; the camp might be placed on one both sides of the B. B. & C. I. Ry.

(e) Bunnias and merchants must be located on the spot chosen and all food-stuffs must be sold there.

(f) A cordon of police to prevent *as far as possible* the return of such families and persons must be placed between the camp and the City of Bombay ; further, burying and cremating bodies must be carried out under some responsible staff.

(g) Identification tickets must be issued to all persons in the new segregated camp, and a registering staff appointed.

(h) Water must be distributed all over the camp.

(i) Water-taps in any condemned portion of the City should be closed to prevent *people residing in the insanitary quarter*.

(j) All bodies should be buried or cremated outside the City in selected position, *any burial or cremation* being compulsorily prohibited within Bombay itself.

(k) All railway stations, latrines, schools, chawls containing large numbers of people both in Bombay, along the line, and in the new camp to be perpetually fumigated by the constant burning of pitch day and night, in braziers.

(l) Hospitals and dispensaries to be provided in the camp ; each community or caste to have its own ward or wards in the general hospital compound.

(m) The matting camp to be broken up into quarters with wide streets between ; every caste to be provided with its own block or blocks.

(n) A strong police force to be stationed in the camp, also a fire brigade and civil administration.

2. Recoveries for use of mat houses, water-supply, taxes of various kinds, to be carefully introduced so as to bear lightly on people who already have suffered severely by scarcity, expenses of moving, burial of relatives, &c.

3. The Municipality must be prepared to spend largely in order to free their City from sickness, and to save the enormous pecuniary loss which must fall on Bombay from decline of trade, of emigration of inhabitants, diminution in revenue from taxes, &c., if plague continues.

4. The erection of such a large mass of buildings, streets, roads, &c., provision of necessary administration and menial staff must give employment to an enormous number of distressed persons who are now in receipt of outdoor relief under the arrangements for alleviating the prevailing scarcity ; this must be taken as a set-off against some of the heavier expenses.

5. Water-supply.—This must be arranged by placing the new town in proximity to the main, but distribution piping must be laid down with taps to prevent any possible pollution to the city main.

6. Free washing-places must be provided in spots where, by formation of ground or by arrangement, the waste water runs away from the main to prevent collection of contaminated sullage around and under the main pipe.

7. Incinerators for the disposal of all sweepings and rubbish must be put up outside the camp, if those existing on the Flats will not suffice.

8. To carry out the above proposals, a powerful committee should assemble to discuss and consider how arrangements can best be carried out which though necessary, will probably be distasteful to people forced to vacate their homes. The sympathies of all castes and creeds must be enlisted, and the presence of their representative men on the Committee and all deliberations be encouraged. Each caste or community to have its own rules to be drawn up by its representative men for the guidance of its people residing in the quarter allotted.

9. After Government have decided that such and such measures are absolutely necessary to check the increase of disease amongst the people, it must be put beyond doubt that these sanitary measures have to be carried out by all concerned, and that no deviation from or infraction of them will be permitted under any circumstances, and that any attempted resistance of authority will be summarily disposed of by the Commissioner of Police.

10. It must be remembered that, though the exodus from the City is causing severe temporary loss to the Municipal Funds, the clearance of crowded parts of the town is the best thing for Bombay, inasmuch as it allows more breathing space for those left.

11. Opportunity should now be taken by the Municipality to open up the crowded portions of the City by the purchase of large chawls and tenements, the sites of which must be reserved for recreation grounds. This will cost money, but the present is probably an opportunity for getting many such places at advantageous prices.

12. It is, of course, impossible to give even any approximate estimate of the cost of the above sanitary measures, but, at whatever cost obtained, they must prove cheaper in the end than the daily heavy sacrifice of money to the town and Municipality, which is bound to accompany a continuation of the present scourge which threatens to increase and to remain.

THE RELATIVE VALUE OF DISINFECTANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAGETTE."

Sir,—In a former letter I stated that" "Suggestions would be valuable if original. Having read Mr. S. J. Suleman's (Chief Medical Officer to the Bandora State) communication in reference to his experiments, there are two points to be borne in mind, first as to the properties of a deodoriser, and the second as to a disinfectant, both being significantly different. No doubt, his intention is to discuss the latter substance, since to only destroy an offensive smell is not to get rid of the dangerous qualities of infecting material. The difficulties to contend with is the disinfection of an inhabited building in the presence of sick persons, and an empty house He gives precedence to nitric peroxide and chlorine. For either to be effective they must be complete and sufficient. These compounds are easily prepared, but both have their disadvantages in an occupied dwelling, the fumes of nitrous acid are exceedingly irritating and dangerous, and it is only suitable for empty rooms under skilled supervision. The same may be said of chlorine owing to its being very irritating to the lungs; a deodoriser is not a disinfactant, but a true disinfectant is a deodoriser, an antiseptic and germicide. Charcoal is a powerful deodorant, especially animal charcoal ; it oxidises offensive organic effluvia, and is therefore useful in purifying sewer gases, or filth emanations, but it has no effect in destroying specific disease germs. Most of the disinfectant possessing an acid reaction decomposes ammonia, suphuretted hydrogen and coagulates albumen, and may be for this reason efficiently adapted for disinfecting ejecta, water closets, urinals, and drains. In sulphur dioxide, which the Health Officer is using largely and persisting in, is one of the best, certain, and surest disinfectants known, but the drawback is to use it effectively while buildings are inhabited. The liberal display of chlorine has not been omitted ; these are also positive arial germicides, preference for convenience being given to chloride of zinc where textures and fabrics are concerned. Permanganate of potash is a powerful oxidiser, instantly destroying matter in a state of incipient putrefaction, and is actively employed in flushing houses at present. Phenyle may be inferior to carbolic acid, but it is more soluble in water and conveniently applied, while the latter will not dissolve easily and should be used in a 12 to 15 p.c. solution ; it arrests the activity of bacteria ; kills cholera germs, and is probably fatal to the existence of any bacilli. McDougall's powder consists of carbonate of lime and magnesium sulphate, while unslaked lime is more intensifying than slaked. Dr. Suleman has therefore suggested nothing original, and, like other writers, his suggestions have already been anticipated. Segregate the patients and vacate the buildings for a prescribed term, and disinfection could be carried out satisfactorily.—Yours, &c.,

Alf. McCABE-DALLAS.

5, Colaba Causeway.

TRIED AND FOUND EFFICACIOUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to M. F. A.'s letter in your this morning's issue, there is yet another antidote which is now making itself known in Bombay, and for the efficacy of which I can speak in the hightest terms. It is a preparation by Messrs. Bradley and Company, of Byculla, and beside myself it has cured a large number of people who were suffering from bubonic fever, though the medicine has only been in existence about three weeks. Its effect is simply marvellous. I took ill suddenly one morning, and having heard of this cure immediately sent for a bottle and obtained instant relief, and now, thank God, I am quite recovered.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 16. A PARSEE.

THE EXAMINATIONS AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The examinations for the offices of the High Court and District Court Pleaders are to commence from the 22nd February 1897. Now, sir, the plague is only awaiting its time to rage in fury, and it is believed by competent persons that it will have its full sway in the months of January and February. I, therefore, through your valuable columns, on behalf of about a thousand candidates, appeal to the authorities to defer the examinations for some time, at least, say, till the 15th of March. According to the rules, the examinations should be taken either in the month of February or March, and it was in the latter month that they were held from the beginning till 1895. The University authorities were pleased to show some consideration to the examinees, and I here ask the authorities concerned to revert to the old practice of holding the examinations in March, as it will be greatly to the advantage of poor examinees, almost all of whom come from the districts. In conclusion, I beg to state that the authorities need not wait for an appeal to them directly from any number of students as it is not possible for them to send a joint petition as they are all scattered over the Presidency in different towns and villages.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 15. SYMPATHY.

A PLEA FOR GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It behoves the Government to step in and assume control of the arrangements necessary for stamping out the plague. This measure alone will give confidence to the general public, and it is therefore fervently hoped that Government will recognise its duty and hasten to the relief of the terror-stricken population of this unfortunate city.—Yours, &c.,

A WELL-WISHER.

MADRAS *VS.* BOMBAY.

Regarding Observations on the proposed cycling track and the advantages possessed by the capital of the benighted Presidency Mr. P. A. Churchward, in a letter to us, says that Madras does not possess any bicycle track, that along the splendid Marina being a tan track for equestriansonly. There is a movement to put down a bicycle track in the spacious grounds of the Adyar Club, and this, the cycling members of that club hope, will soon be an accomplished fact. Cycling is most popular in Madras amongst men and ladies, but owing to the large area of good roads and the fact that ladies mostly confine their riding to the large compounds of their houses and of the Adyar Club, an ordinary visitor might easily form the erroneous impression that cyclying is not popular in "benighted Madras." But, Sir, why this opprobious epithet ! In sport, at least,—rowing, cricket, tennis golf, and cycling, I venture to think the much abused Presidency could more than hold its own in an inter-Presidency contest. We have also a cyclist section of the Madras Volunteer Guards.

Sir Richard Webster, M.P., speaking at Cadoxton, on Nov. 25, defended the foreign policy of the Government, and said events had proved the wisdom of Lord Salisbury in relation to the Venezuelan question. He strongly condemned the proposal to back out of Egypt and to surrender Cyprus. Great Britain had serious and responsible duties to perform in connection with these questions, and it would be extremely impolitic, and even suicidal, if these counsels were to prevail until our responsibilities had been discharged.

Unlike the German Empress, whom etiquette forbids to see her own dressmaker, the Empress Frederick is quite accessible. She walks about, talks, and acts, just like other people. Still a vigorous horsewoman and riding daily at least twice early and late, and for a couple of hours at a stretch she visits all the folks on her estate, and her pet institutions in Cronberg. All that one hears about her, adds Mrs. Haweis, is in the same strain—kindly, natural, and, as they express it, "like anybody else" : the surprise is always pathetic, and throws a melancholy light on the past.

THE FAMINE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst has kindly consented to preside at the public meeting, to be held this afternoon, at 4-30, in the Town Hall, and the public are cordially invited to attend it. The Provisional Secretaries have by advertisements in the local papers and handbills requested the public to attend the meeting and to show their sympathy with the object of the meeting which is to devise means to assist the suffering classes in this time of famine.

We understand that charitable gentlemen have already subscribed large sums of money to the fund proposed to be started in connection with the famine. Mr. George Cotton, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Mr. Gellabhai Haridas, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. Govindji Thakersi Mulji, Mr. Vijbhukhandass Atmaram, Mr. Bejonji Kapadia, and other promoters of the meeting hope to raise the fund to several lakhs of rupees, and the amount already collected is said to be sufficient to commence the preliminary operations. We are glad to learn that the Petits, the Sassoons, and others have promised their best support to the humane movement for relieving the distress of the masses of the poorer classes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A meeting of some of the leading citizens of Bombay was held, on Thursday last, the 10th instant, at the Council Hall of the Municipality, for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries in connection with the public meeting, which is fixed to be held on Thursday, the 17th instant, in respect of the famine. The meeting will be presided over by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. This has cheered the hearts of the citizens ; and it is gratifying to see that several gentlemen of experience and influence have favourably consented to undertake the management and to work earnestly in promoting and carrying out the objects of the meeting.

There is no scarcity of water ; the floods of July filled the wells and tanks ; and though the nullahs will probaby be dry sooner than usual, it is not likely to be true that there will be any grave want of water ; and besides the Government have already given sums to the cultivators to dig wells. The principle thing it wants at present is a sufficient supply of grain. There is very little grain to be had in India, and to minimise the evils that are overwhelming us importation from foreign countries on a vast scale is necessary. There are immense quantities of wheat in the United States of America, which can be bought and brought in, Reuter told us the other day that Prince Oboleenky proposes to export cheap Russian wheat and rye to India where it could be delivered cheaper than American corn. It is hoped that by importing suitable descriptions of food grains in sufficient quantities, the distress will be comparatively little, even if the crops do not come up to the average. This is a step in the right direction, and it is only when the prices of food grains come down to their normal rates that the wages earned by the famished labourers will be of any real use to them. The benevolent leading citizens of Bombay deserve all credit for their timely and proper movement.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 16. K. H. POWDWAL.

THE PROPOSED CYCLING TRACK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was very glad to see the good news in your to-day's journal that materials are being collected near the Marine Lines for a cycle path. But I wonder why a cycle path must be reserved to one locality only rather than make it of some use to cyclists of all parts of the town.

A path in a particular locality will as long as it is new become of some use to those who don't mind to go there all the way from home, but in a few months the place will be reserved by pariah dogs only. Would it not therefore be advisable to make a cycle track on the side of the Back Bay running from Chowpatty to Colaba by reclaiming land from the sea, or since the Oval is being repaired for the equestrian a slip of the ride at the Back Bay can be utilised for the use of the cyclist, and I am sure when the cyclists get a track to their taste the "conscience money" would soon pour forth. Moreover by locating the track at the Back Bay the drivers on the "jungle path" will be relieved from the nuisance of reckless cycling and circus tricks.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 16. J.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As a cyclist I feel bound to offer you my best thanks for your article in this morning's *Gazette* about the need of a cycle track for Bombay and the disgraceful condition of the Queen's Road. I really think Mr. Rebsch will, if he is successful in supplying this much-felt want, deserve to be immortalized by having the track called after his name. But I would suggest that the track should not be on the Oval, but along the seaface between Chowpatty and ChurchGate station. A track on the Oval would be chiefly useful to cyclists from the Fort or Colaba. Others would have to come a long distance over roads which, to use your own words, are more jungle tracks than roads of the "first city in India"

A track along the seaface would be useful to cyclists from both ends of the town. It would further relieve Queen's Road of cycle traffic which is often a serious hinderance to carriage traffic, especially in the present condition of the Queen's Road when cyclists have to do a deal of dodging to get along with any safety, and cannot therefore always keep to one side of the road. I trust Mr. Rebsch will see his way to providing a cycle track along the Kennedy Sea Face first, and then, if possible, a second track on the oval. An appeal to cyclists for funds would, I have no doubt, meet with a ready response.

As to the state of Queen's Road, it demands, I think, the immediate attention of the Municipal authorities ; also the continuation of the road via Girgaum and Gowalia Tank to Malabar Hill. These roads require thorough repair, and the arrangement for watering requires improvement. What with over-watering, the sprinking of sand and neglect to repair, it is absolutely dangerous for cyclists to go with any speed on these roads. I think as a wheel-tax is levied on cyclists, they are entitted to at least one reasonably good road from the Municipality. Cannot the Municipality be induced to contribute towards the construction by Government of a cycle track on Government land, if it has no land of its own on which it could provide a track itself.

Yours, &c.,

Dec. 16. W.

THE COLOMBO NEW GOLF LINKS.

A Colombo golfer thus describes the new links opened the other day in the Ceylon Capital :—The course is a nine-hole one, consisting of 6 long holes, 8 short ones, the longest being 350 yards, and the shortest 130 yards ; hazards and bunkers guard nearly all the holes and lie in wait for foozeled 'drivers' 'approach' shots ; the excellence of the course in this respect has been already testified to by a well-known Ceylon champion, who was heard to remark at the ninth hole that he had that day brought out 10 clubs and had had to use 9 of them. The turf throughout is decidedly good, and a good tee is generally obtained in playing through the green ; the putting greens at present are rather rough ; but when the exact position of the holes has been definitely settled it is proposed to pay more attention to this part of the links. The Bogie score for the 9 holes has not yet been fixed, but it will propably work out at about 40 strokes. Starting off from the first tee a good drive carries a formidable bunker in the shape of a native hut and artificial trench bunker, this leaves the ball lying for a long iron shot over another artificial bunker which should land it near the green to be holed out in three more strokes. For the second hole a good straight iron shot is required to avoid numerous bunkers and the long grass beyond the hole. The third hole commences with a blind drive over a low hill, and, here more attention has to be paid to direction than length of carry. A second shot somewhat similar to the first should reach the green ; this is probably the worst part of the links, as the course is rather narrow and the ground somewhat sloping. At the fourth hole a long driver has a very decided advantage ; medium drive is badly caught by a very stiff bunker which a good drive just carries ; at this hole a weak driver will probably find it best to play a medium iron shot from the tee, and trust to being able to reach the green with a second full iron shot. The drive for the fifth hole is by far the prettiest one of the course ; the tee is placed on high ground overlooking the greater part of the links, and the ground slopes gradually down to a large bunker stretching right across the course ; a drive of about 130 yards is required to carry this hazard. The 6th, 7th, and 8th holes are all plain sailing. Artificial bunkers will probably be made on this part of the course ; a long driver again has a great advantage at the 8th hole, that being the longest of the nine namely 350 yards. Hole nine is perhaps the most difficult of the nine as it is entirely surrounded by the bunkers ; a short drive is caught, and a medium drive if either 'pulled' or 'sliced,' lands in a bunker, while a very long drive may possibly run over the green and land in a bunker beyond the hole about 200 yards from the tee.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Dec. 13.

The Ranes and revolters have taken the aggressive in a manner that has caused great consternation among the people of Bardez. It must be a strange spectacle to the public on your side that the Government, aided by an expeditionary force from Portugal, a gunboat and the newly created "Indian Dragoons," are not able to suppress the revolt which was at first considered to be too insignificant to deserve a serious attention. The revolters, however, assert their existence in an unmistakeable manner, and the Government troop take to their heels as soon as the enemy is sighted. A daring exploit was committed on Saturday, the 12th instant, in the province at Pernem. A gang of Ranes and revolters, numbering some 500 men, invaded Pernem during the morning and burnt down the Revenue Office with the records contained therein. At the sight of them the Military force stationed at Pernem disappeared as quietly out as they could with showing the slightest effort at resistance. The European Administrator stood at his post and was made a prisoner. The mansion of the Viscount of Pernem was surrounded by the revolters, and his secretary and some other followers were captured, while the Viscount escaped. Many have left the country and taken shelter in British territory. There were rumours that about Rs. 40,000 were taken away. The Government has started military conscription at a bad time. People from Bombay have been coming here to escape the plague with the sad prospect of a quarantine, but no sooner had the order for enlistment been passed than the young men, between eighteen and thirty-five years, began leaving Goa in crowds. Even the school boys who have attained eighteen years are afraid, and leaving the country before the order is practically put into execution. Some believe that the order for military conscription has a double object in view, the foremost of which is to make money by levying fines according to quality from those who may seek exemption.

The celebration of the fourth centinary of the discovery of India by sea, which was to take place in June 1897, which was the date of the starting of Vasco da Gama from Portugal, has been postponed to May 1898, being the date of his arrival at Calicut.

The receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ended 21st November averaged Rs. 80 per mile as compared with Rs. 279 for the corresponding period last years. The total receipts for the 20 weeks of the second half-year amounted to Rs. 53,332 against Rs. 1,76,015 for a similar period last year.

LATER.

On the 10th instant, a sharp engagement between the Government troop and the men of Dada Ranes is reported to have taken place at Querim. The fight commenced at 12 noon and lasted till 6 p.m., in which some 10 soldiers are reported to have been killed, and one officer and some others wounded. There was another engagement at Ponda on the 6th and 7th instant, in which the casualties on Government side are reported to have been four soldiers killed and several wounded. The Government despatched the mounted battery to Sanquelim, and the cavalry to Ponda. By sending away the force there remains in Pangim about one-sixth of the strength detailed for guard duty for jail and other public offices. The insurgents are reported to have expressed their intention of attacking the capital ; but this appears to be only a boast, for though the capital is not well garrisoned, there is the gunboat Tejo which will not easily allow the enemy to come within gun's range with impunity.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT VICTORIA.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Victoria, Captain W. D. G. Worcister, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Southampton, which port she left on the 24th ultimo, and called at Queenstown on the 26th, Port Said on the 6th instant, and Suez on the 7th instant. She has brought drafts of different regiments, consisting of 59 officers, 29 ladies and 19 children, 5 warrant officers, 8 women and 10 children, 1,190 non-commissioned officers and men, 39 women and 29 children. During the voyage she had fine weather. The following are the names of the officers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.

Col and Mrs F J Kempster, 2nd R I Fus
Lieut F M Kennedy, 1st Som L I
Lieut and Mrs W T Geddes, 1st Hants Regt
Surg-Major and Mrs T Watson, A M Staff
Surg-Col R H Carew, A M Staff
Surg-Major and Mrs H R Whitehead, A M Staff
Brig-Surg Lieut-Col A L Brown, A M Staff
Surg Major H P Birch, A M Staff
Surg-Major G W Brazier Creagh, A M Staff
Surg-Major C R Tyrrell, A M Staff
Rev L T Mathews, R C Chaplain
Rev S Hutchinson, C of E Chaplain
Lieut-Col H M Sinclair, R E
Capt and Mrs W G R Cordue, R E
Capt and Mrs S L Croster and 2 children, R E
Capt W M Ellis, R E
Major A de B Paget, 2 Durham L I
Maj and Mrs C R Townley, 2nd Suffolk Regt
Capt and Mrs E E Ravenhill and 2 children, East Kent
Lieut F C Macnaghten, R Irish
2nd-Lieut W C Burton, 2nd R I Fus
Wife of Capt R C C Cox and child, 2nd R I Fus
2nd-Lieut L O E Ollivant, R I Fus
2nd-Lieut N N Drake, 2nd Essex Regt
2nd-Lieut T D Dalrymple Hay, Gordon High
2nd-Lieut J H Watson, Unattached List
2nd-Lieut G E Hardie, Unattached List
Miss A E Terry, I N Service
Miss L B Dunwoodie, I N Service
Lieut and Mrs R Lines, 1st Welsh Regt
Lieut and Mrs C L S Seton Browne, I S Corps
Lieut T T Moore, I S Corps
Lieut J H Crawford, I S Corps
Lieut R S Phillips, I S Corps
Lieut J J D Sillery, I S Corps
Capt and Mrs A C O'Donnell and 2 children, I S Corps
Capt and Mrs C F T Murray, I S Corps
Capt E T Drummond I S Corps
Capt S M Edwardes, I S Corps
Wife of Capt H B Murray and child, I S Corps
Sister and child of Capt Thring, I S Corps
Lieut W J R Rettie, R A
Wife of Capt E A P Hobday and 2 children, R A
Wife of Surg-Capt Smith and child, I M S
Capt and Mrs G W Dundas, 20th Hussars
Wife of Lieut H W Taylor, R H A
Wife of Vety Capt W D Gunn and 2 children, A V Dept

FROM QUEENSTOWN TO BOMBAY.

Capt G T R Forbes, 2nd R Irish
Lieut H N Kelly, 2nd R Irish
Lieut F S Lillie, 2nd Irish
2nd Lieut H A B Ternan, E Kent Regt
Lieut J O Meagher, 2nd R M Fus
2nd-Lieut R R B Jackson, 2nd R M Fus
2nd-Lieut G C Garratt, 2nd R M Fus
2nd-Lieut K W Macnaghten, R Fus
Capt R C C Cox, 2nd R I Fus
Capt B A Newbury, D of C L I
2nd-Lieut F A Dickinson, D of C L I
2nd-Lieut R B Hope, R W Kent Regt
Capt D A Macfarlane, 2nd K O S Bords
Capt T G Maclaren, 2nd K O S Bords
2nd-Lieut I H Hallows, 2nd Derby
Major and Mrs A W Colville, Rifle Brigade
Capt W J Todd, 2nd York Regt
Lieut R C R Owen, 2nd Oxford L I
Major C St J Barker, 2nd York L I
Surg-Maj J Harran, Medl Staff
Capt and Mrs E A Edgell and child, R E
Wife of Lieut S Craig, Comt Dept
Wife of Engr W C K Mathews, R I M
Wife and neice of Capt F H Wintle and 2 children, I S Corps

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

December 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo interrupted.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Suakin Jeddah, interrupted.
Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tingyueh and Yungchang.

The Egyptian Budget for 1897 estimate an increase in revenue of £125 000 from customs, tobacco duties, and railway extensions. A new item of expenditure is £152,500 for the Provinces of Dongola, of which £01,5,000 will be required for military expenses, including the addition to the army of four battalions of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and one battery of artillery. For civil administration in the new Province the estimate is £15,400 and £15,600 is allotted to the Soudan Railway. The Procureur-General at Alexandria on Wednesday delivered his opinion as to the Reserve Fund case, holding that the plaintiffs had no right of action, therefore the case for the appellants, viz. the Egyptian Government and the majority of the Debt Commissioners holds good. General Kitchener has left England to return to duty in Egypt, where for the next few month he has a great amount of work in preparing for the advance on Khartoum, which there is little doubt will be undertaken next year. The Egyptian army is being increased, or rather a temporary augmentation is to be made. Permanent British officers have been applied for to take commissions in the regiments, and quite a large number of other officers have been already applied for by the Sirdar to take part in next year's expedition. Employment in the Egyptian army, or at least, under the Egyptian Government, will, it is said, be found for two non-commissioned officers promoted to commissioned rank in recognition of their services with the Dongola Expedition.

A LINK WITH THE PAST.

We reproduce from the *Birmingham Mail* the following obituary notice of the late Mr. Frederick Hill, father of Lady John Scott, who is well remembered in Bombay for much philanthropic effort, which came naturally to her as a daughter of the Hill family :—

A native of Birmingham, the last survivor of an historic family, has just passed away at the age of 93. This was Frederic Hill, brother of the famous Sir Rowland, the originator of the penny post. There were five brothers in the family, and all of them made their mark. Frederic, who has just died, wrote his reminiscences two years ago, and they are a treasury of information on some of the leading events of the last six or seven decades. He had an active and eventful lie, and had taken part in many useful and beneficent social and political schemes. His memory carried him back to the time of the third of the Georges, whose jubilee he recalled celebrating in 1810; and he had a vivid recollection of the tragic end of Mary Ashford, whose supposed murderer, Abraham Thornton, was the last to claim the right of deciding his innocence or guilt by "wager of battel." The father of the five Hill brothers was Thomas Wright Hill, a man of advanced thought and originality of mind. Frederic Hill went to school until he was thirteen ; then with his brother Rowland he assisted in teaching the remaining brothers, his ideas of school being thus represented—" (1) Self-government and mutual responsibility, making the school, in fact, an enlightened republic ; (2) fixed standards of merit instead of competition as a test of success ; (3) the abolition of all arbitrary punishments (including corporal punishment), for which natural penalties were instituted. " This led to their founding and maintaining a successful educational establishment at " Hazlewood, " Edgbaston. The brothers soon drifted into politics, and became social reformers. In 1831, during the Parliamentary reform agitation, the Hills " held a family council to determine what action duty to our country called upon us to take. " They agreed that one member of the family should be spared from the work of the school in order to take an active part in the struggle. Frederic was chosen for this purpose, and became a member of the Political Union in Birmingham It was he who proposed and assisted in carrying through successfully a plan for the "public reading" of the London newspapers every evening at stated places, "in order to satisfy the eager desire of the public to learn the news of the day, and with a view of preventing the circulation of incorrect reports " as to the progress of the Reform movement. He threw himself heartily into the work of the day, and frequently addressed large audiences from the steps of St. Philip's Church. On the passage of the Reform Bill he turned his attention to the state of education in Great Britain, on the Continent, and in America. At a later period he was appointed an inspector of Prisons, on the nomination of Mr. Villiers, now the "Father of the House of Commons ;" and he did a great ameliorative work in Scotland. The state of the prisons at that time was simply iniquitous, and Mr. Hill's report is startling reading for the present generation. He found that some of the cells were actually vaults below ground that during rainy weather were a foot deep in water. In these places criminals were herded together, young and old, good or bad, without any distinction as to their various offences and were left to corrupt one another. No work was provided, and they passed their time in idleness, drunkenness and gambling. It was owing to Mr. Hill's efforts that changes were made, and he was instrumental also in abolishing the treadmill in Scotland. After twelve years' labour he was able to report with satisfaction that all the prison buildings were well adapted for their purpose, and the " separate system, " with certain limitations, had been established ; that there was not in any prison a single bad officer ; that in every prison there was industrial occupation, more or less productive, to the exclusion of all artificial labour ; that the general conduct of the prisoners was good although flogging was abolished ; and that the cost per head of the prisoners was comparatively small. In 1852 Mr. Hill became his brother's assistant in the Post Office, and he effected various improvements. Frederic Hill was veritably a link, and a most important link, with the historic past—with that period of many changes and rapid reforms which marked the beginning of a new era in English annals. It seems strange to have had one so recently among us who could remember the days of the press-gang, who recalled the sensation caused by the mysterious publication of the Waverley novels, who took part in the rejoicings in Birmingham when Napoleon abdicated and the allied Powers concluded a long-desired peace, and who heard the cheers raised when Waterloo was won.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided at the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, when there were also present : Messrs. H. G. Gell, O. V. Muller, S. Rebsch, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. N. Kabaraji, K. M. Shroff, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

THE POLICE CHARGES.

The Committee considered resolution of the Corporation, No. 9617, dated 10th instant, as under :—"That letters to the President from the Hon'ble Mr. Batty, Acting Secretary to Government, Nos. 7492 and 7871, Judicial Department, dated 2nd and 18th November 1896, on the subject of the apportionment of the Bombay city police charges between Government and the Municipality be recorded and referred to the Committees of the Corporation, appointed on the 4th and 22nd April 1895 ; and that the President be requested to inform Government that, on the basis of the settlement, which is being negociated between Government and the Corporation, and which is not yet finally arranged, the sum of Rs. 1,01,137 claimed by Government is not due as shown in the letter of the President of the Corporation, No. 974, dated 30th April 1896, and that the probable amount cannot exceed Rs, 51,589 which, the Corporation will direct, should be paid to Government without prejudice. (2) That the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee be asked to take the necessary measures to make to Government payment of the said sum of Rs. 51,589."

The chairman ramarked that it was the second part of the resolution that the Committee had to deal with.

It was resolved that with reference to their resolution regarding the payment to Government of Rs 51,589 therein specified for arrears of police charges for 1892-93, 1893-94 and 1894-95, the Corporation be recommended to sanction payment of that amount as under :—Rs. 26,234 to the debit of the renewed grant for 1894-95 on account of police charges and the balance of Rs. 25,355 by debit to surplus cash balance.

PLAGUE ANTI-TOXIN FOR BOMBAY.

The next item on the agenda was resolution of the Corporation, No. 9619, dated 10th instant, as under :—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to consider the advisability of providing a sufficient supply of 'Plague Anti-toxin' for the city. That, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary outlay."

Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, informed the Committee that the Municipal Commissioner had forwarded an important correspondence on the subject.

The chairman requesting, Mr. Barrow read the correspondence, from which it appeared that Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, had forwarded copies of the correspondence between the French Consul and himself in regard to procuring Dr. Yersin's anti-toxin serum, as also a letter from the President of the Bubonic Plague Research Committee and his reply thereto, of which the following is a summary :—

The Consul for France in writing to Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, states : "Dr. Yersin, who has become famous by his deep study on bubonic plague at Hongkong, and who actually heard of the Pasteur Institute established in Nha-Trang (Annam) has first returned to France on leave. I thought it useful to give you this information in case the sanitary Committee might think it opportune to ask the advice of Dr. Yersin in consequence of the continuance of the plague which exists at Bombay. The Pasteur Institute of Paris, 21, Rue Dutot, can forward to Dr. Yersin, whose address in France is not known to me, all the correspondence which will be addressed to him, and I do not doubt for a moment that Dr. Yersin will obligingly give, in the general interest for the service of the Sanitary Committee, the experience which all the information sought for from him.

A copy of the above communication was sent by the Municipal Commissioner to Dr. Manser, President of the Scientific Committee, for favour of opinion.

The Municipal Commissioner, writing to Dr. W. M. Haffkine, asked if the latter could inform him whether any quantity of Dr. Yersin's serum was procurable in Hongkong or elsewhere ; if so he (the Commissioner) might telegraph for same.

The Commissioner then wrote to the French Consul stating that he would esteem it a great favour if he would telegraph to Dr. Yersin and ascertain whether he had now any quantity of his plague anti-toxin serum, and if so to request him to forward same to his (the Commissioner's) address in Bombay through him (the French Counsul). "If you will," he added, "kindly let me know the cost of the telegram, I will forward it to you ; you might arrange it by Code and prepare his reply, which could be codified also."

The Consul for France stated in reply that he had telegraphed that day (14th December) to Paris to ask if it was possible to obtain from Dr. Yersin the anti-bubonic serum. We did not think it necessary to make the same demand to the bacteriological laboratory established at Annam as his College. The Consul-General for France at Calcutta had informed him that the provision which existed in Indo-China had exhausted.

The above letter was forwarded to the Health Officer for information and favour of return.

Surgeon-Major R. Manser, President of the Bubonic Plague Research Committee, has sent the following letters, dated 14th December, to the Municipal Commissioner:—

In reply to your endorsement, forwarding letter of 9th December 1896, from the Consul of France, I have the honour to inform you that this Committee is of opinion that as much of Dr. Yersin's antitoxin should be obtained as can be spared for treatmen there. The matter being urgent it would be well to employ the telegraph to get it. Also the Committee thinks that Dr. Yersin having had a years experience at least in working with the organism of plague his presence and assistance here might prove useful in helping to elucidate the many problems in connection with the outbreak. Should the Municipality decide to apply for Dr. Yersin's services an offer of payment for his services should accompany the application. Payment for anti-toxin should also be made.

The Municipal Commissioner then wrote to the President of the Bubonic Plague Research Committee as folows:—

In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, I have the honour to inform you that before its receipt I had telegraphed through the French Consul to ascertain whether any supply of the anti-toxin serum can be had. As regards the proposal to ask Dr. Yersin to come out here I shall lay the papers before the Standing Committee to-morrow.

Dr. Katrak proposed that the papers received from the Commissioner be forwarded to the Corporation with the intimation that in view of the extreme urgency of the matter the Standing Committee had authorized the Commissioner, in anticipation of the Corporation's sanction, to engage if possible the services of Dr. Yersin for a limited period.

As no member seconded the motion, it fell through.

It was then resolved, on the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, seconded by Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas that the Commissioner be asked to ascertain by telegram on what terms Dr. Yersin would come to Bombay and for what period in connection with the enquiries which were being made into bubonic plague.

FURTHER GRANT FOR THE PLAGUE.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, No. 18524, dated 12th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the Committee's Resolution, No. 9088, dated 2nd idem, as to the charges, incurred for the permament improvement of the drains &c., of the city and for temporary measures for stamping out the bubonic plague.

It was resolved that the letters be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 1,50,000 from surplus cash balance in addition to the grant of Rs. 1,00,000 made under their resolution of 5th October last for the cost of special sanitary measures in connection with the prevalance of bubonic plague in the city.

DR. LANGLEY AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Committee recorded letter to the Chairman and Members of the Standing Committee, dated 8th instant, from Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, inviting attention to the correspondence between themselves and the Commissioner relating to the claim of Rs. 70-11-0 due by Surgeon-Colonel E. H R. Langley, I.M.S., for wheel-tax; and forwarding cheque for Rs. 70-11-0 claimed by the Municipality for the tax.

SERIOUS LEAKAGE IN THE TANSA DUCT.

The following letter was submitted to the meeting:—

From P. C. H. Snow, Esq., I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, to the Municipal Secretary, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 16th December 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith a plan and estimate for the reconstruction of a portion of the Tansa Duct at the end of the 45th mile where a serious leak has been found and the daily loss of water amounts to nearly three-quarters of a million gallons. 2. The work to be carried out consists of the following items:—(a) The removal of the side-walls and arched roof of the duct. (b) The removal of the floor, and the whole of the loose stone filling underneath. (c) The strengthening of the side walls below the floor by iron or steel tie rods. (d) The filling in of the space between the spandrils and wing walls with lime concrete. (e) The rebuilding of the side walls and arched roof of the duct. (f) The relaying of the floor of the duct with cement concrete finished with cement plaster. 3. Besides the leak above discribed there are other leaks not so serious, and I have asked the Water Engineer to submit proposals to deal with them. 4. It was at first anticipated that the carrying out of the work in question would involve the stoppage of Tansa Water for about 4 days, in all two days, at the commencement of the work while diversion as being made and two days at the completion while the division is being removed. The Executive Engineer however states that the temporary diversion during the reconstruction of the duct can be so made as to obviate the necessity for shutting off the supply at a cost of Rs. 500 in addition to the amount mentioned in the estimate, namely, Rs. 9,675, thus making a total cost of Rs. 10,175. 5. As there is no grant to which this expenditure can be debited, I request the Standing Committee and the Corporation to defray it out of the Surplus Cash Balance. 6. I may state that as the matter is urgent I propose to direct the Water Engineer to proceed with the work in anticipation of the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation.

The necessary sanction as asked by the Commissioner was accorded, and the Committee adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

412-96—Sorabji and J—Nanabhai Shivshunker vs Dwarkanath Nathoba—M H Khan.
217-96—Chitnis M and M—Harilal Ichharam and others—Bai Dahibai—Payne G and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

289-96—Tyabji D and Co—Keshorilal Harnandrai and others vs Fakirchand Benichand and others—W and G, and M H Khan.
355-96—Chitnis M and M—Lakhamsey Nuprco and others vs Versey Murjee and others—Payne G and S, and Madhowjee N.
393-96—Hiralal and—Premraj Hookumchand and another vs Rao Bahadoor Aranvayal Sabhapathy—Craigie L and O.
99-96—Balkrishna V N K—Wasudeo Ballajee vs Narayen Ban and others—In person.
515-96—In person (a pauper)—Kareema Begum vs Hurmut Begum and others—In person—Sorabjee and J.
519-96—Bland and N—Jootha Seskaram vs The Sun Mills Co Ld—Hiralal M and M.
531-96—Crawford B and Co—Mowjee Madhowjee and others vs Nathoo Dharumsee—Hiralal M and M.
451-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Memonlal Sodagurmull and others vs Motabrai Parsidalal and others—Hiralal M and M and Wadia and G.
548-96—Bhaishanker and K—Jothabhai Premjee vs Keshaw jee Kallianjee—Balkrishna V N K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STRACHEY.)

Postponed Long Causes.

5-96—Daphtary and F—Manchand Lalbhai and another vs Chunilal Mansukh—Mansukhlal D and J—Part heard.
188-96—Mansukhlal D and J—Chunilal Mansukh and others vs Manchand Lalbhai and anot her—Daphtary and F.
279-95—Mirza H and K—Abdoolally Noorbhai vs Moosajee Adamji and others—M N Sucklatwalla and James Peace.
50-96—Thakurdas D and C—Rehmubhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansukhlal D and J.

Testamentary Suits.

8-96—Nanu and H—Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Allbless an others vs Pirozbai widow—Bicknell M and M.
5-96—Balkrishna V N K—Tribhowan Virchand vs Hansaraj Tarachand—Mulla and Mulla.
20-95—Bhaishunker and K—Hajee Mehomed and others vs Oomer R hamtoola—B and ctilall.
15-96—Payne G and S—Ganabhai vs Gopal Raghowji—Parker B and Kanga.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

96-96—Payne G and S—L A Blaschock and others vs Furdoonjee Framjee Khambatta—Wadia and G—Part heard.
594-94—M H Khan (for pauper)—Latiff Hajee Aboobaker vs Hajee Adum Hajee Joonas and others—James Peace and In person.
548-94—Nanu and H—Narranji Ebji vs Ramjee Ebji.
369-96—P N Pleader—Aga Goolam Hoosein bin Aga Abdool Hassam Laree vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne G and S.
84-96—Chalk W and S—Keshow Bappoo vs Gopal Arjoon and others—Crawford B and Co, and Chitnis M and M.
157-96—Tyabji D and Co—Girdharidas Ghanshamdas vs Sunwar Sukat Gowan Patel and others—Dickshit and D, and Daphtary and F.
477-95—K D Shroff—Ramjee Bhula vs Gopal Kimji and others.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

For Judgment.

89-96—Mansuklal D and J—Dwarkanath Sudanand Kale vs Muncherjee Bomonjee Chotia—Tyabjee D and Co.

To Speak to the Minute of Decree.

231-96—Crawford B and Co—Oomer bin Awad Sultan Nawaz Jung vs Bhimjee Meghjee and others—Muljee and R, M and R and Ardesir, H and D.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—DECEMBER 15.	
10 p.m.	76·5
WEDNESDAY.—DECEMBER 16.	
6 a.m.	71·4
10 a.m.	78·0
2 p.m.	84·4
4 p.m.	81·5

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR BAKER RUSSEL, commanding the Bengal Army, arrived at Calcutta on Sunday. He remains some little time at the capital before proceeding on tour to Assam.

COLONEL TOKER, Superintendent of Army Clothing, Bengal, will vacate his appointment in May on promotion to Major-General. Colonel Shelley, who holds the similar post in Madras, also vacates in April.

THE Commander-in-Chief reached Allahabad on Sunday, a salute at sunrise on Monday morning officially announcing his arrival. An hour or so later His Excellency inspected the troops in garrison on parade.

WE hear from Chakrata that the mails which should have been delivered on the 11th instant were not forthcoming owing, it is said, to the ekka which carries them having been intercepted on the road. The driver is reported to have been killed and the horse badly injured. The robbery seems to have taken place between Khalsea and Badshahibagh.

THE vacancy in the Rohilkhund Division which will occur at the end of the present month when Mr. H. D. Moule, the present Commissioner, joins the Board of Revenue, will be filled by Mr. A. W Cruickshank, the officiating Inspector-General of Police. Mr. Cruickshank in any case would have had to give up the Police Department, as Mr. J. B. Thomson, the substantive Inspector General, is on his way out from England to rejoin.

A CASE of incendiarism is reported from Tezpur, Assam forest. A bungalow there has been burnt down, and Mr. Copeland and Mr. Edie, forest officers, lost their personal property in the fire.

THE Laungshe column with M. Duncan and Lieutenant Langtry arrived at Laungshe on the 4th December. Information has been received that the Chinbons of Lok and Nasaung villages intend fighting and are now busy collecting men and guns from the neighbouring villages. The Mindat column with Mr. Ross and Lieutenant Barnard moved out from Mindat Hakan on the 10th December, and the two columns will meet at the Yindu village of Atet Myaing about the 6th January, by which date Mr. Greenstreet with the Arakan column will have arrived there. After the three columns have met, it will be decided what course of action will be necessary to enforce the submission of the offending villages. The transport arrangements are working excellently.

A STORY reaches a contemporary which, it hopes, for the credit of the Punjab Government, is not true, though it is assured the facts are as stated below. Professor J. Campbell Oman is about to retire from the Government College at Lahore and his place has to be filled. The Punjab authories are said to have applied to Bengal to send them up a Profess of Science. Bengal, not to be outdone in this encouragement of native merit, proposes sending a Bengali who has graduated at the Presidency College and has never completed his education by a course of instruction in Europe. Now there are others who have been to the expense of acquiring knowledge in the European schools where scientific instruction of the most advanced kind is given, and these would seem to have some claim to consideration. But why the Punjab should go to Bengal at all for a professor is a mystery; the genuine article can be got from England, and Professor Oman's successor should certainly be one who has far higher qualifications than a graduate of the Presidency College at Calcutta.

WE regret to announce the death of one of the oldest residents of Rangoon in Surgeon-Major H. Godber, at Bangalore, on the 25th November. The deceased gentleman had been for over 30 years in Burma, and left Rangoon last September in failing health. Dr. Godber joined the Medical Service nearly half a century ago, and by sheer dint of zeal, energy, and natural talent had succeeded in raising himself from a humble rank to that of Surgeon-Major, when he retired after a long and valuable service. He was for several years one of the people's representatives on the Rangoon Municipality, where his sterling qualities won the admiration of all. Dr. Godber was a man of much experience in Indian ailments, and his very successful treatment of children earned him the name of the "children's doctor" in Rangoon, where he had a large practice. He was also a most enthusiastic mason. At the time of his death he held the office of Deputy District Grand Master of Burma.

IT may, remarks a contemporary, perhaps, come as a surprise to the rest of India that matters in Behar should already have reached a stage at which the formation of a complete Famine Relief establishment is considered necessary. But the Province for some time back has been in just that state in which depression may pass into distress, scarcity into famine, almost in the course of a night; and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal gives reasons to justify the action which he has now taken. In a Resolution just published it is stated that "in all the areas for which it is now proposed to organise relief charges rice is the predominating and in some of them almost the only crop grown; and serious failure of that crop must necessarily mean severe and protracted distress. It is to be remembered that while in rabi-growing tracts a good crop will replenish the food-supply in April; in rice-growing areas, on the other hand, food-supplies will not be replenished till the next bhadoi harvest in August and September; and in these latter tracts credit is contracted and alarm felt sooner, while distress lasts longer, than where hopes of early relief may be entertained from rabi-crops" The Sonepore Conference fully recognised this and the decision there arrived at was that relief measures should be undertaken at once in the tracts where the failure of the winter rice crops was greatest and distress was already beginning to be felt.

THE result of the tour made in Behar by the Revenue Secretary to the Bengal Government is that an organised relief-staff is to be formed at once to deal with distress in the Patna Division. Fifteen Superintendants and sixty-six circle officers are to be nominated, and they will have under them a sufficient number of subordinates. As regards the Superintendents five Government officers are available in the Division and a number of Assistant Superintendents of Police will be drafted to Behar from other parts of the Province. The charges still remaining are, if possible, to be manned by young indigo planters, in accordance with the recommendation of the Sonepore Conference. The Planters' Association have agreed to help the Government in the matter of circle officers, service being rendered locally free of charge. In circles where planters and their assistants cannot grapple with all the work, suitable candidates for employment on Rs. 75 a month, including horse-allowance, can be readily obtained. Each Superintendent will be in charge of from 200 to 300 square miles of country with a population of about a quarter of a million, while each circle officer will have to look after 30 or 40 square miles with a population of about 25,000 to 30,000. As regards relief works, the Barragnia-Bagaha and Sakri-Jaynagar railway lines and certain irrigtion canals will be taken up, while advances will be made for well-sinking and excavation of tanks. Village works will also be undertaken wherever they are possible. There are other lines of railway such as the Hajipur Katihar and the Segowli-Ruxaul, already in progress, which will provide labour for the population. In short, there will be no difficulty in finding actual work for the people, however great the distress may be, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie is taking his precautions well in advance so that as the effects of the famine extend district after district may be safeguarded.

THE Government of India, in reviewing the accident returns of Indian Railways for the first quarter of 1896, has noticed with dissatisfaction the increased number of accidents on most of the railways as compared with the corresponding period of 1895, and has issued a circular to the Local Governments to call the attention of the Railway Administrations concerned to the necessity of adopting measures to minimise the number of accidents which are attributable chiefly to cattle trespassing on the line, driving through level-crossing gates, and other avertable causes.

THE statement in the current season report that famine relief works have been opened by the Punjab Government in Rohtak, Hissar and other districts, disposes of the complaint that some of the vernacular papers have been making that nothing is being done in that Province for the relief of the people who are suffering in consequence of the existing scarcity. As a matter of fact the Delhi Division is the only part of the Punjab that is yet in need of special measures: and there a great deal has been and is being done to meet the necessities of the case. Relief works on a large scale have been started in Hissar and Karnal districts, and a test work to feel the pulse of the people has just been opened in that part of the Delhi district which is believed to be most in want of assistance. But even in the affected districts the distress would seem to be of a very different type to that which prevails in the worst parts of the North-West or Central Provinces. Mr. Clarke, the Commissioner of Delhi, visited the relief works in Karnal only a few days back, and, we are told, found an entire absence of any signs of acute poverty. The labourers, of whom there were about 1,000, mostly women and children, were in good health and spirits and in excellent physical state. They appeared rather in want of employment than nourishment, and had it not been that they were willing to work under famine conditions, no one would have suspected the existence of any presssure. As another measure of relief Mr. Clarke has recommended a suspension of something over seven lakhs of rupees out of the demand for the *kharif* revenue which is now due, and has moreover expended about a lakh and a quarter in the Division in the shape of advances under the Loans Acts. This will enable the agriculturists to pull themselves together and to tide over the bad time until the spring harvest. If that should fail also, the situation will enter on another phase altogether, and further suspensions of revenue on a much larger scale will have to be granted, while the great portion of the older balances now under suspension will have to be wiped off altogether if the districts in question are ever to get a fresh start. But as far as things have gone at present there seems no reason that given good spring crops the Punjab should not return very nearly to its normal condition of prosperity with the commencement of next summer.

MR. JOHN ELIOT'S forcast of winter-rains in Northern and Upper India is published in the Gazette of India. The Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India claims that in his June forecast it was pointed out that the conditions were not favourable over the sea-area to the south of India and that they might affect the distribution of the rainfall to an important extent. This anticipation, it is added, has unfortunately been fully verified. Our later rains failed, not because there were abnormal features in India itself but by reason of the general weakness of the monsoon currents. These were fairly steady during July and August, but they were not so strong as usual, and hence cyclonic storms formed with great frequency in the Bay of Bengal. As we know these pursued a south westerly course, deluging Orissa, the Central Provinces, Central India and Gujerat, while the provinces to the north received less rain than usual. Finally the monsoon terminated as regards Northern and Upper India, and the Deccan at the end of August, and the period of drought set in which has had such a disastrous effect on the crops. It was the weakness of the south-east trade-winds which caused all the mischief. Looking ahead Mr. Eliot examines the conditions which have to be considered when forecasting the winter-rains. The weakness of the south-west monsoon makes it improbable that more rain than usual will fall from December to February; but the early withdrawal of the currents from the whole Bay area except the extreme south, plus the fact that winter has commenced earlier than usual in the Himalaya region, is held to give favourable antecedent conditions. With the more abstruse calculations concerning what are known as "long period oscillations" the general reader will not be so much concerned as with the results brought out. Briefly the conclusions arrived at are that the winter-rains in Upper India will "very probably" be at least normal and "probably" in slight to moderate excess; that the winter precipitation in the Gangetic Plain will be about normal, but will be in slight defect in Assam and perhaps in parts of Bengal; and that the rainfall in Central India and the Central Provinces is unlikely to reach the normal amount. The forecast is a very cautious one, but conditions for rain may be said on the whole to be fairly favourable, and we trust that the expectations regarding Upper India particularly will be realised. The Punjab may yet give much cause for anxiety unless it gets its winter-rains.

IT has long been known writes a correspondent that the book-makers would make a vigorous stand to preserve their hold on the public, and as they are not to be permitted to put up lists or receive money they are left with the sole resource to book bets in note books, and of course this nature of business has to be restricted to known customers. On Saturday at Calcutta members of well known firms were in the enclosure and did some such business, but it was not of an encouraging kind from any point of view. The totalisators were on their trial, yet they took a lot of public money and are bound to enlist public support, especially when, as will be the case next Saturday, the paying on winning ticket is facilitated. The Bank of Calcutta is to open a branch on the course and will cash tickets for a nominal percentage. To say that the totalisator clerks had all their work cut out to receive and pay is to say that the institution was well supported. One day's experience is insufficient from which to pronounce an opinion as to the extinction of the bookmakers or the preference for totalisators. There is an erroneous idea prevalent among some of the friends of the bookmakers that if the latter's customers withhold their support from the totalisator, the Calcutta Stewards will pull down the newly erected totalisators and offices and rehabilitate the bookmakers in their old places, but this season is not likely to see this idea realised.

CARANDINI's starting machine is to be used at all starting posts at Calcutta. It was used on Saturday, and it demonstrated its superiority to the flag. Once horses get used to facing the barrier, writes a correspondent, it must commend itself to all. It worked splendidly except where animals were fidgetty, and these not only got startled but interfered with the others getting off. This nervousness will quickly wear off, and once fields can be got drawn up to the barrier the machine will prove a public boon.

WE learn that season prospects in the Ceded Districts continue much the same, and prices are still reported to have an upward tendency. The test relief works in the Sirvel taluq still remain closed as labourers are not forthcoming.

THE Madras Government has been applying the shears to the Surgeon-General's Budget Estimates for 1897-98. It has reduced the charges for diet at the General Hospital by Rs. 7,000, at the Maternity Hospital by Rs. 2,000, at the Ophthalmic Hospital by Rs. 900, and at the Lock Hospital by Rs. 200. It has also stopped work on the new Malkangiri and Addatigala Dispensaries and thereby effected savings of Rs. 4,100 on establishment and upkeep. Under Lunatic Asylums, too, the estimated charges for diet have been reduced by Rs. 3,000.

MR. CAMPBELL Smith, the Sheriff of Dundee, has just given his decision in a paternity case, and added a "note" in which he makes the following remarks. I know that the facial fetures of a child may be, and often are as matter of general appearance, derived from any leaving or painted face that the mother may have a fancy to and opportunity to look upon. But I also know that parts of the body, such as the feet—the whole hidden skeleton, in short—which the mother never could see, must, in so far as differing widely from her, be derived from the father, in so far as it clearly resembles him. The new or X photography, which enable a comparison to be made in the shape of the bone, taken along with the general appearance and form of the other parts of the body not open to ordinary inspection, affords a means of demonstrating paternity about as clearly as scince can demonstrate any fact. It is needless to add that the law has not yet the "catholic wisdom" to allow Sheriff Smith to put his theory into practice.

THE GIRGAUM GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the above school took place at the Town Hall, last evening. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton presided, the prizes being distributed by Mrs. Birdwood. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, including the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji, the Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Birdwood, and Dr. Pollen, the Collector of Bombay. As the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton and Mrs. Birdwood entered the hall, they were received with loud cheers by the gathering, while a number of youngsters presented Mrs. Birdwood with a bouquet of flowers. After the chairman had taken his seat on a dais erected in the centre of the hall, the proceedings commenced by the girls going through a programme of songs, which were excellently rendered and loudly applauded by those present. The pupils were tested in arithmetic by their Gujarathi pundit, and the rapidity with which the girls worked out the sums put to them by him elicited the admiration of the assembly.

After the children had rendered some songs, the chairman called upon the Rev. W. Peel to read the the annual report, from which we take the following extracts:—

It is with feelings of deep thankfulness that we review the work of the past year. It has been one of unusual difficulty and anxiety, but according to the good hand of our God upon us, the difficulties have been overcome, the anxieties removed. At the end of the first school term Miss Kimmin's health gave way, and she was only able to be in Bombay for a week or ten days at a time, during the whole of the rains The extra burden and responsibility fell on her co-worker, Miss Edge, who with a loyal and devoted staff carried the school through this trying period with splendid success. We are thankful to say that Miss Kimmin's health is now fully restored and that she has taken up work again. Another great drawback has been Miss Tudball's (our devoted Infant School Mistress) absence in England during six months of the year. She has now returned with fresh vigour and full of new ideas on Kindergarten work, which she has taken from English School, and which she hopes to introduce into our own. Yet in spite of these drawbacks the school has been making steady and marked progress. We commenced the year with 163 on our rolls and close it with 172. There has been an unusual fluctuation in numbers this year. Though we have not been below 170, yet we have risen as high as 197 on the rolls the highest ever yet recorded in the school. We have now every reason to believe that the rapid growth of the school during the past four years is a permanent one and that we can look forward with confidence to its accomplishing good solid work in the future. This year has been a severe test as to the efficiency by and devotion of our staff, and one and all have stood it loyally and well. This has meant an annual amount of hard work which has been accomplished with hearty good will. There has been a real *esprit de corps* among our teachers and they have shown that they have the real interest of the school closely at heart. The way in which our young teachers have carried on the work in the Infant School during Miss Tudball's absence deserve the highest praise. The number on the roll show how well the character of this branch of our work has been kept up and we feel that this is owing to the capable and conscientious way in which these young teachers have responded to the call of duty. . . . Owing to the increase in the upper school we were obliged to increase our staff and were fortunate in securing the help of Miss Collins who has thrown herself most heartily into the regret spirit of her work. We have to mention with that our much valued teacher Miss Cruickshank is leaving us this year, on account of the great distance of Bombay from her home. Although the Society is losing her from their school in Bombay we hope that, after a period of rest, she will carry on her good work in the Society's High School in Lahore. Drilling has formed an important factor in our school work, and we find with pleasure that the older girls have formed a Babington Club. We are most anxious to have a regular gymnasium in connection with our school, where our girls can get plenty of pyhsical exercise side by side with the mental. In this country with its enervating climate the physical development of the girls is of primary importance but a gymnasium would require larger funds than we have at present at our disposal. We have to thank our kind friends who have helped us so generously with our prizes this year. Lady Farran, Mrs. Elton, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Watson, and our constant friend, Mrs. George. Jacob who brought out a beautiful selection of prize books from home, also Mrs. Squire and Miss Freeman, who have most generously helped in providing prizes and in interesting others in this kind work and by their efforts have enabled us to give an extra Inspector's Prize in each of the classes examined which the children richly deserve. This year we gained premission of Government to have a re-examination of our school with a view to readjustment of grant. As the Examiners only left the school yesterday afternoon at 4-30, there has not been time yet for us to learn the result of the examination, but our kind and sympathetic Educational Inspector with his usual unfailing consideration has sent us a summarised report. We hope that this is the last time that the word debt will figure in our annual report. We trust that with an increased Government grant in the coming year to find the school on a satisfactory financial basis, meeting its liabilities and paying its own way without having to ask help from friends in England and that as a self-supporting Institution we may continue to carry on the good work which it has pleased God to call us to do in the neighbourhood of Girgaum.

Mrs. Birdwood then distributed the prizes, which consisted of handsome books, needlework baskets, dolls, and other fancy and useful articles. Each girl as she received the prize was loudly cheered by the gathering.

At the conclusion of the prize-distribution, the children went through some further songs with the may-pole dance.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said that he presided over the distribution of prizes of the Cathedral School on previous evening, and when he received a similar invitation from this school, he had some doubt as to the wisdom of accepting it; but he accepted it for two reasons: the first because he had never been at one of their prize-distributions, and secondly because he knew that Mrs. Birdwood was to give away the prizes. The educational report was most satisfactory, and, the school was progressing favourably. It educated not only Europeans, but encouraged Parsees, Mahomedans, and Hindus by admitting them in it, and had supplied a long-felt want. The plans of the new school building had already been prepared, and it was hoped that the new building would be erected before long. The way in which the girls worked out sums that afternoon was most gratifying, and proved the excellent teaching imparted to them by a lady staff. The chairman expressed his gratification and pleasure at seeing the may-pole-dance and concluded his remarks by wishing the children many happy holidays.

The Rev. Archdeacon Scott, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Birdwood, said that they all knew how much sympathetic interest had been shown in the school for many years by that lady and her husband.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, in seconding the motion, said that he felt sure that when Mrs. Birdwood left Bombay she would by no one be more kindly remembered than by the boys and girls of the school.

The vote of thanks was carried with acclamation.

In acknowledging the vote of thanks to Mrs. Birdwood the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood, said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I rise to express, I fear very imperfectly, my acknowledgements for the very hearty manner which you have received the vote proposed by the Archdeacon and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan. My wife is deeply touched by the kind expressions that have been used regarding her, and I know that she would wish me to say that, now on the eve of our departure from India, it has been a source of true pleasure to her to have taken a part in the highly satisfactory proceedings of this evening, in connection with a school whose welfare she has always had much at heart; and I am bound to add, that she has tried to do her duty this evening, distributing the prizes to girls and boys alike with the utmost impartiality, and distributing as many prizes as possible. And now before I sit down I should wish, on behalf of Miss Kimmins and Miss Edge, and I think I may add on behalf of us all, to express our thanks to Mr. Justice Fulton for his kindness in taking the chair and for his sympathetic address, which will long be remembered by the happy children now present and all who have listened to it. We well know the serious nature of the duties which occupy Mr. Fulton's time and attention so largely; and we value, therefore, all the more, the readiness and the willingness with which he has complied with the invitation to him to preside over these proceedings. I think I can assure him that his presence here is appreciated by us and is most welcome to us and will be an encouragement not only to the boys and girls who have won prizes but to those others who have worked hard though they have not been rewarded with prizes and not least of all to the teachers and the whole staff of teachers, whose chief reward it is to witness the progress of the pupils in whom they are so greatly interested, and to witness not merely their intellectual progress but the growth and development in their pupils of good habits and good qualities and of habits of discipline which as give sure earnest of their future usefulness and happiness. I ask you all, therefore, with much confidence to join me in a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Justice Fulton.

The proposal was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Dixon and carried by acclamation.

The vote of thanks having been carried with acclamation the proceedings were closed with prayer and the singing of the National Anthem.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE DUM-DUM BULLET.

THE experiments with the new Dum-Dum bullet took place at Meerut on Saturday morning before the Commander-in-Chief and Staff and a large number of military and civilian spectators. The experiment consisted of firing at different objects, such as 15 inch planks in the rear of each other, bags of coal, sand-bags, kunker, tins of dry and moist sand, and wine cases divided into three compartments and filled with earth. Besides all these one butt was specially devoted to the carcases of sheep, some with the fleece on and some without. The sheep were, placed in various positions, and all the objects were fired at from 200 yards distance, except the iron plates which were fired at from 150 yards. All the objects were fired at with both the present service and the new bullet, except the sheep which were only fired at with the new bullet. The result fully justified Colonel Hill's confidence in the new bullet, and the difference between the holes made in the various objects and the amount of setting-up in each case was very marked. The service bullet was found to have dilled clean holes, and where the penetration was complete, the hole of exit was little if any larger than the hole of entry, and the bullet itself not deformed, only showing the marks of the rifling. But the exit holes made by the new bullet were much larger, and although this penetration was sufficient, the bullet was either mushroomed or the nickel shell and the lead had parted company. The wounds made in the carcases of the sheep were most ghastly, the hole of exit being as big as a crown piece, while the hole of entry was scarcely perceptible. The destruction of bone and tissue perforated by the new bullet was tremendous and conclusively proved the stopping power of the projectile. Notes of the various wounds inflicted have been taken by the Medical Officers detailed for the purpose. After the conclusion of the firing the men were allowed to inspect the results, and judging from the numerous remarks that were made, they seemed fully confident of their power with the new bullet to stop any charge of horse that might be hit.

The Commander-in-Chief inspected the results of the firing, more particularly the wounds in the carcases, and it is understood that he expressed himself satisfied that the new bullet met all requirements.

A summary of Colonel Hill's lecture delivered on the 11th instant on the new bullet invented by Captain Bertie-clay, Royal Artillery, of the Dum-Dum Small Arms Ammunition Factory, was published last week but considering the importance of the subject to the army, the *verbatim* report below will not be thought superfluous. Colonel Hill said:—

"I am not going to give you a musketry lecture, or ask you anything about the parabolic curve of the trajectory. I have invited you to meet me here that I may explain to you what has been done and is being done with regard to the experiments with bullets for the ·303 rifle. It is perfectly well known to the man in the street that the British regiments in the Chitral Expedition rightly or wrongly came to the conclusion that the present service bullet while being very accurate and having great penetration was wanting in stopping power, and that it would be likely to fail in stopping a rush of fanatics or a charge of Cavalry.

"This loss of confidence by the soldier in the power of his rifle was so far recognised officially, that sanction was given to the British soldiers to file down the points of their bullets, with a view to weakening the forepart of the bullet and to give it better chance of setting up or mushrooming on impact. No one, I think, will admit that the tinkering of the ammunition by the soldiers on service was an edifying sight.

"However the Ordnance Department took the matter up at once and first tested the ammunition as altered by the soldiers, and found it most inaccurate, and that moreover the alteration prevented the magazine from feeding properly.

"Then every description of sporting bullet that could be bought in the market was tried, and one and all failed for accuracy, except at short ranges. The Ordnance Department then made up a bullet, which seemed satisfactory and gave good results up to 500 yards, but on testing it at 1,000 yards this also failed. Eventually Captain Bertie-Clay, R.A., made up at the Dum-Dum Small Arms Ammunition Factory a bullet which gave sufficiently good results to justify a more exhaustive trial, and this is the bullet we have before us. We have tried it first for accuracy and ranging power and find it shoots every bit as well, if not better, than the service bullet, with the same elevation at all ranges, the same velocity and the same low trajectory. Then we had to test it carefully as to its setting-up power. These experiments are not yet complete, but we have made considerable progress towards completion. The Government of India desire to have a very thorough trial of the bullet carried out by the army, and the Commander-in-Chief has directed that the opportunity of having so many of the best shots here should be taken advantage of, and such experiments carried out as may be of interest to you and through you to your regiments.

"Now to explain what the bullet is:—Here are two specimen cases showing the various stages of manufacture of the service buttet and the modified bullet, and for convenience of distinction, I will call them the old bullet and the new bullet. You will notice that the old and the new bullet are made exactly alike in the first five or six stages—the sixth stage of manufacture of the old bullet is the pointing of the nickel case to form the point of the bullet, but in the new bullet this is squared off to form the base; and when in the next stage the lead is put into the cupro-nickel shell it goes in from the base of the old bullet and from the front of the new bullet. In appearance the two bullets are identical, the fact that the lead is exposed at the point is hardly noticeable, but when you come to examine the sections of the two bullets, you see that whereas in the old bullet all the strength is in the point, the point of the new bullet is its weakest part. That the base of the old bullet is the weakest part is curiously exemplified by these bullets fired into a bag of coal. In every case the base of the bullet is crushed flat; why this should be so I am unable to say. I have not got the same result when firing into anything except coal, but I hear it sometimes happens when firing into water.

"To-morrow you will see the main differences that characterise the two descriptions of bullets when fired into objects with more or less resistance.

"Here are some bullets of both kinds fired into the same object, from the same distances and the same rifles. There are bullets here which you can come and examine for yourselves that have been fired into earth, and timber, brick, coal, sawdust and water and in every case the setting-up of the bullet is very marked.

"As regards the penetration of the new bullet, it naturally follows that as the setting up increases the penetration decreases: you can't have both fully developed in the same bullet. I suppose if you could make a bullet to open out in its flight like a parachute the penetrotion would be reduced to *nil*. But no bullet will be of any use for military or sporting purposes that goes to pieces on the surface of an animal, or that won't penetrate a great coat. What we want and what is so difficult to get is a happy medium—just enough penetration and enough setting-up. I rather think this new bullet gives us what we want.

"Here is a ½-inch iron plate that has been used for field firing and similar to those used the other day in the extended order matches for General Morton's prizes. At 150 yards the new bullet goes through this plate, and so of course does the old bullet but the new one makes a hole twice the diameter that the old bullet does. We will borrow some of these iron plates to-morrow morning and let me put a B. P. R. A. mark on them which will be hard to put out.

"From the experiments that I have personally conducted at animate and inanimate objects, I do not hesitate to aver that I would rather be hit by two Martini-Henry bullets than by one of these ·303 bullets. I know the bullet to be a very accurate military bullet and I think it a very efficient sporting bullet for all game from elephants to ravine deer. In short, I regard the ·303 rifle with the modified bullet as the most efficient and deadly weapon that any one could desire with which to meet his enemy whether man or beast, and I consider that armed with them the British soldier will have in his hands the best rifle and most efficient bullet in the world."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th December, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·962
Temperature of the Air	degrees	80·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer		67·4
Dew Point		60·4
Relative humidity of Air		·528
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	87·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.		72·2
General Directions of wind*		ENE, E, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	357

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooking, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes recklest and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer n perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 20 Hatton Garden London.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH OF DECEMBER, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature M ° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min. temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·199	Calm	1	69·6	39·2	81	...	0·12	—0·08
Sirsa	30·168	E	2	74·7	39·2	46	...	...	—0·14
Delhi	30·150	Calm	1	75·[illegible]	42·5	67	..	0·37	+0·14
Agra	30·168	NW	1	75·0	44·4	58	...	0·32	+0·21
Cawnpore	30·116	Calm	1	75·2	41·0	74	...	0·67	...
Allahabad	30·119	Calm	1	76·7	44·4	63	...	...	—0·37
Jhansi	30·153	Calm	1	77·0	47·7	40	...	0·68	+0·48
Jacobabad	30·176	Calm	1	75·9	41·5	72	...	...	—0·22
Karachi	30·150	NNE	5	80·3	54·9	47	..	...	—0·14
Jeypore	30·181	C	3	76·5	51·2	65	..	0·71	+0·43
Ajmere	30·253	C	2	75·9	41·9	81	...	1·73	+1·47
Deesa	30·105	ENE	7	87·7	52·1	47	..	1·39	+1·23
Ahmedabad	30·080	NE	2	8[illegible]·7	57·7	42	..	0·91	...
Bhuj	30·096	WSW	4	79·3	55·5	38	..	2·21	+2·15
Rajkot	30·096	NE	3	84·9	50·0	37	...	1·78	+1·49
Bhavnagar	30·060	NNW	5	86·5	52·8	41	...	...	...
Veraval	30·040	N	7	85·7	61·4	33	..	3·66	...
Neemuch	30·158	NNE	6	78·7	46·9	45	...	1·34	+1·09
Indore	30·180	Calm	1	84·7	59·6	44	...	0·02	—0·49
Saugor	30·150	E	4	75·7	48·1	27	...	0·06	—0·82
Jubulpore	30·162	Calm	1	76·9	39·9	70	...	0·31	—0·37
Hoshangabad	30·141	ENE	4	79·3	48·2	48	...	0·01	—0·92
Khandwa	30·138	E	2	84·2	46·1	38	..	...	—0·71
Raipur	30·107	Calm	2	77·2	51·3	61	...	1·74	+1·03
Nagpur	30·118	Calm	3	80·2	51·2	83	...	0·57	—0·63
Amraoti	30·103	ENE	2	82·1	56·4	37	..	1·51	+0·61
Akola	30·120	ESE	6	84·0	48·1	43	..	0·04	—1·09
Surat	30·146	ENE	5	90·1	57·5	47	..	0·79	+0·81
Malegaon	30·123	N	4	82·9	47·5	82	..	0·10	—0·57
Bombay	30·003	ENE	13	87·8	69·5	61	...	0·53	—0·14
Poona	30·102	Calm	9	83·5	50·5	44	...	1·04	—0·40
Ahmednagar	30·105	WNW	4	81·3	48·9	56	..	1·23	...
Aurangabad	30·120	ENE	4	84·3	51·7	47	...	0·03	...
Sholapur	30·077	E	10	83·7	57·1	53	...	6·79	+5·21
Ratnagiri	29·969	Calm	6	91·4	69·9	44	...	0·22	—0·28
Belgaum	29·001	ESE	17	81·2	57·4	64	...	0·90	—1·25
Goa	29·963	E	10	87·0	72·4	67	...	0·04	...
Karwar	29·960	ENE	4	89·4	66·1	74	...	0·03	—2·61
Mangalore	29·928	ESE	3	89·8	70·4	78	...	2·36	—0·96
Calicut	29·909	E	8	88·2	73·0	74	...	7·82	+2·15
Cochin	29·880	NNE	M	89·2	75·6	72	..	6·92	—1·14
Bangalore	30·006	NNE	10	76·7	61·4	84	..	5·61	+1·69
Secunderabad	30·063	E	4	80·6	55·1	52	...	1·87	—0·02
Masulipatam	30·025	NNE	8	82·0	65·2	80	...	10·09	+2·30
Bellary	30·055	C	4	84·7	60·6	7[illegible]	...	2·76	+0·49
Cuddapah	30·014	NW	L	85·[illegible]	69·0	76	...	4·38	—1·03
Madras	29·955	NNE	12	85·0	75·0	84	0·04	47·24	+30·41
Coimbatore	30·971	E	4	84·4	69·3	95	...	4·12	—0·22
Trichinopoly	29·924	N	4	86·0	72·9	83	...	10·27	+3·45
Negapatam	29·888	NE	24	81·9	71·9	97	1·78	38·20	+15·84
Colombo	29·774	N	23	81·0	75·0	87	1·21	24·29	+7·16
Aden (15th)	20·020	E	14	80·3	74·4	69	...	...	—0·45

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Jacobabad decreased briskly to rapidly at Cawnpore, Allahabad Negapatam and Colombo, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are steep. Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast, while variable breezes or calms prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong at Negapatam and Colombo, fresh at Belgaum, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Colombo, 18 at Bombay, 12 at Negapatam, and 10 at Bangalore. The maximum temperature, is in large excess of the average of the season at Indore, and the minimum in large defect at Sirsa, Allahabad, Indore, Jubulpore and Amraoti. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Ratnagiri, and the lowets 39° at Lahore and Sirsa. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency and Ceylon, and at Karachi, Jubulpore, Raipur, Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum, Karwar and Mangalore. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Negapatam (1·78") and colombo (1·21), and a few drops at Madras. The isobars indicate that a low pressure area exists somewhere to the south-eastwards of Colombo, and the weather there is equally and very unsettled. The abnormal deficiency at Colombo exceeds a tenth of an inch and shows that strong winds with rain are to be expected on the Coromandel Coast and in that part of the Bay lying to the south of Latitude 16° and to the east of Lougitude 78°. Conditions are favourable for rain at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India

STARVED INTO MUTINY.

A FAMOUS mutiny on shipboard came to pass in this way: When the ship, which had sailed from London, was well down the Channel, it was found that the provisions intended for the use of the crew were rotten and, of course, uneatable. The men complained to the captain, who promised to put into some near port and exchange the bad stores for good. He failed to keep his word, and as the poor sailors couldn't sail the ship 10,000 miles on empty stomachs, they killed the captain and mate, helped themselves to the cabin provisions, held high jinks for a few weeks, and finally scuttled the ship, put off in the boats, and were all lost but three. The captain could have prevented all this if he had chosen to; but perhaps the owners and he had put up the bad job on the men. Very likely, and got served out for it. They were both criminals and fools.

But there are ships that must need sail to the end of the voyage with only the original stores. Come what may, they can't go back or put into any port. Some are well found and others badly; and so voyages differ.

To modify the illustration, the latter kind of vessels are human beings. At birth we sail on a voyage, which by rights ought to be seventy years long. But how many of us continue on the Sea of Life that long. Very few comparatively. Most of us go down sooner. Why? Because we recklessly, carelessly, or ignorantly waste the stock of vital force with which nature endows us at the start. There are no meat shops or bakeries on the Atlantic, nor are there any places after birth where we can beg or buy more life. This is perfectly plain to me. Is it plain to you? I am afraid it isn't. Lets see whether a little incident will throw light on it.

Mr. Henry Fish had been a fortunate man. His forbears had done well by him. Up to the Autumn of 1890 he could say, "I have always been strong and healthy. For thirty years he had worked as a painter for one employer. He must have been not only a healthy man, but a good painter. So far his 'vitality,' his constitution had been equal to all demands on it. It had endured a lot of hard work, resisted the weather, and digested his food. Then it refused to go on. It struck work. It wouldn't make sail or pull an oar. In plain English the symptoms or signs of the trouble were these: Loss of appetite, bad taste in the mouth, terrible pains after eating, yellow eyes and skin, and rheumatic gout in the feet. His legs and stomach became fearfully swollen, and his heart palpitated and thumped frightfully nearly all the time. On account of the distress given him by solid food he could only eat slops, and not much strength can be got out of them.

By-and-by the best he could do was to hobble abou on crutches. He could not lie abed at all, because he couldn't draw his breath when lying down. For over a month he snatched what sleep he could when supported upright on his crutches. Just think of that and be thankful it wasn't your case. He wasn't able to lift his hand to his mouth, and had to be nursed night and day. He got so low (in spite of doctors attending him) that he didn't expect to live, and didn't desire to. One doctor said he had heart disease, and that his heart was big as a bullock's, which was nonsense. During all this illness Mr. Fish had a professional nurse from a convalescent home. When he had sank so low as to make it a wonder how he kept alive at all, he first heard of the medicine which finally cured him. In concluding his letter he says, "After beginning to take Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup I never looked behind me I got stronger every day, and have ailed nothing since. This medicine saved my life, and I want the public to know it, (Signed) Henry Fish, Great Malvern, County of Worcester, January 12th, 1893."

Only a word more. We spoke of men and women being like ships that have to sail to the end of the voyage with what supplies they start with. By that we mean, not supplies of food, but supply of powers to digest food. You see the difference? Bread and meat are no better than lead and leather if you can't digest them. In Mr. Fish's case it was not food that failed, but power to use it. He had indigestion and dyspepsia. The wonderful remedy discovered by mother Seigel stopped the waste of vitality caused by disease, and enabled Nature to use food to build up the perishing body. He will now proceed, we hope, towards the port of Old Age, with favouring winds.

Yet, save for timely rescue, he would doubtless have gone down, as millions do, leaving but a momentary eddy over the spot where they disappear.

WRITERS AND READERS.

The Armenian problem is to bring us a revised edition of Mr. Bryce's book on Trans Caucasia and Ararat. This work was written nearly twenty years ago as the result of a vacation holiday, and it has sold largely. Now Mr. Bryce has gone over it and added an important chapter on the recent history of the Armenian question.

Archbishop Benson died suddenly at Hawarden just after returning from a visit to Ireland. A small volume, consisting of the addresses and sermons which he delivered during the visit, is announced by Messrs. Macmillan. It has been prepared by the Rev. J. H. Bernard, who supplies a connecting narrative of the Archbishop's journey. The volume will bear the title Archbishop Beuson in Ireland.

A volume which Messrs Innes are about to publish is dedicated to Princess Henry of Battenberg. It has an introduction by Dean Farrar, and is edited from the French by Mr. Julian Field. The work is of a spiritual nature—it might be called meditations on spiritual subjects—and it has an interesting history. It was written by a French Protestant of noble birth about the middle of last century, and first appeared in Germany. Dean Farrar mentions that the unhappy Princess Charlotte had a copy of The New Life in Christ—as the title is—and that she prized it greatly.

Du Maurier's page drawing was every month one of the most interesting features of *Harper's Magazine*. A collection of those pictures will shortly be published here by Messrs. Osgood under the title English Society Sketched. Mr. W. D. Howells has written an introduction for the volume, and in this he speaks of Du Maurier's literary work. Mr. Howells thinks that the last third of Trilby was not nearly so good as the first two-thirds—that the wind-up of the story was inconclusive. Indeed, as a piece of literary workmanship, he puts Peter Ibbetson before Trilby, and in that Du Maurier would probably have agreed with him.

Mr. George Redway makes several announcements in reference to new books. Within a few days he will publish in his Collector Series Mr. Frederick Wedmore's volume on fine prints. Then he is to issue Mr. Frederick S. Robinson's book, The Connoisseur. In preparing it Mr. Robinson had the assistance of his father, Sir Charles Robinson, who is well known in connection with the South Kensington Museum. Mr. Haweis is writing a volume on fiddles, and Mr. W. J. Hardy and Mr. E. D. Bacon another on stamps—both of these subjects appealing to the Collector Series.

Mr. John Murray will publish a book having the title, The Work of the Church in London. It is a series of addresses which were delivered this summer in St. James's Church, Piccadilly. Bishop Barry, who arranged for the series, writes a word of preface, and the Archbishop-Designate of Canterbury is represented in the volume. The idea was to discuss the position and efforts of the Church of England in reference to the people of London. For example the Bishop of St. Albans treats of London over the border, and the Bishop of Southwark of South London, West London and East London receive attention from the Bishops of Marlborough and Stepney respectively.

Hadji Baba, as an illustrated library book, will be published by Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen. In his introduction Dr. Wills, the editor pays a very high compliment to the famous romance. When he first went to Persia a friend gave him a copy with the remark "It tells you all that you will see of the Persians in years of experience." Dr. Wills agrees that Hadji Baba has this quality, and now the book will have a group of realist illustrations. Some of these have been obtained from James Morier's sketch book, having been drawn by him to appear some day in his romance. Others are by Persian artists who were commissioned to make them by Dr. Wills.

Messrs. A. Colin and Co., of Paris, have just published a new work by M. Paul de Rousiers, entitled Le Trade-Unionisme en Angleterre. This book is the outcome of an inquiry set on foot by the Musee Social as to whether trade unions are really useful to the working classes, and if so under what conditions. To investigate this question M. de Rousiers came to this country a few months ago to make a study of English trade unions. This is not the first visit he has paid to our shores, for in 1893 he came over here, and as a result of his visit published La Question Ouvriere en Angleterre. When he was in this country M. de Rousiers, aided by four collaborators, interviewed numerous individuals, both masters and men, on Labour questions, and accumulated a vast quantity of material, which he has now digested and published in book form. M. de Rousiers' new book should be of great value, for it is always interesting to hear what an intelligent foreigner has to say about our institutions, and a careful and judicious survey of existing trade unions is just now much wanted.

My illustrious predecessor, quoth our Poet Laureate, in a letter he has addressed to his brother bard, Mr. Rama Krishna, of British India, which letter Mr. Krishna (who no doubt is a proud man to-day) must have been at liberty to publish, inasmuch as he has sent copies abroad Mr. Rama Krishna, whose Tales of Ind were lately published by Mr. Unwin, was praised for his knowledge of the English language and metres by Tennyson. Following my illustrious predecessor's example, or rather improving upon it, Mr. Austin declares that he is filled with admiration of his tuneful brother's verse. However, the British bard spots the Indian, just once. Stoops down gently to lift the truant stalk. Put gently before down, says Mr. Austin, and the thing's all right. No doubt. Perhaps those fellows the printer's readers were the culprits. Only one slip, exclaims Mr. Austin, an astonishing achievement which does you great honour. And now we may quote the end of Mr. Austin's letter. I can well believe that my illustrious predecessor was greatly struck by your familiarity with our language and metre. Nor can I, as an Englishman who is very proud of both the literature and the sceptre of his country, refrain from saying that you have paid both a high compliment by the successful study you have devoted to what was not your mother tongue. But I trust you regard yourself as my fellow-countryman, in the sense that you are proud to own yourself a subject of our beloved Sovereign and a loyal member of the British Empire. One may just remark that Mr. Rama Krishna is not a member of the British Empire. India is. And would it not be more correct to speak of the Queen's sceptre than of England's?

Messrs. Chapman and Hall are beginning the publication of a guinea Edition of Dickens. The edition will contain twenty-one volumes, and be finished in the course of a few months. Numberless editions of the novels, the copyright of which has expired, have been thrown on the market. But such issues cannot be complete before the termination of the remaining copyrights, many years hence. This new shilling edition of all Dickens's books will be the cheapest yet published.

Messrs. Chatto and Windus will publish shortly an English translation of The Narrative of Captain Coignet: Soldier of the Empire, 1776—1850, an interesting work published some time ago in France. The original work was edited from Coignet's unpublished MSS. The author was a soldier who rose from the ranks. The translation is by Mrs. M. Carey, an American lady.

The campaigning letters of private soldiers are doubtless an inexhaustible mine for historians and memoir writers. It is a mine that has scarcely been opened, through a preserving researcher might find no great difficulty in digging up good material. Mr. Archibald Forbes, in his history, The Black Watch, just published by Messrs Cassell and Co., gives one or two capital cases in point. His story of how the 42nd, the famous Black Watch, won its "red heckle" (the red feather stuck up on the side of the black plumed Highland cap) is capitally told by two privates of the Forty Twa who were present on the occasion—which was the fight with the French at Gildermalsen, in February, 1795. Pensioner Cameron's "dingy paper," with its "faded ink," was before Mr. Forbes as he was writing the book. The Forty Twa man would have made a good war correspondent. So would Private Dowie, whose musty MS. is also quoted. Their narratives are too long to quote. The "red heckle" bestowed upon the regiment for its splendid bravery in recapturing two guns from its gallant French foes has ever since that is for just over a century been the distinctive badge of every officer and man of The Black Watch Private Dowie also wrote a MS. description of the battle of Alexandria, at the beginning of the century. In the last Afgham war many really excellent descriptions and criticisms of battles and other military operations written by private soldiers and non-commissioned officers found their way into the Indian papers.

With reference to the red heackle, a correspondent writes to us. Sauntering through General Graham's camp the evening before the battle of El Teb, I fell into conversation with a young soldier of the 42nd. I made an allusion to the little red badge, which, stuck on the side of his pith helmet, did duty for the adornment of the plumed cap. He drew himself up, expanded his chest, and remarked. Of course you know how we won that in 95? We, mind you, just as if the young warrior had been in it, and as if Gildermaisen fight had taken place the week before. It struck me as an eloquent revelation of the power of a noble regiment's tradition, of a soldier's pride in his regiment, of its effect in, as it were, keeping him up to the level of the inherited fame. The incident at El Teb exemplifies many a Black Watch trait of character instances by Mr. Forbes in his new book. They were all young soldiers, the Forty Twa, in the Eastern Soudan. But when the square at Tramai was smashed, they gradually pulled themselves together out of the wild coufusion as steadily as if they had been hardened veterans.

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Reserves and Rest	,,	11,06,292	9	8
Deposits	,,	1,04,06,910	7	10
Bills and Acceptances	,,	5,86,358	14	2
Sundries	,,	1 09,026	13	3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12	11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516	2	4
Loans, Bills and Advances	,,	1,14,85,568	11	
Government and other Authorised Securities	,,	4,30,622	14	4
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"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—HUXLEY.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.
IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.

"Please send me half-a-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have tried ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,
AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL."

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.

CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS and occasionally poisonous imitation.*

Prepared only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.,
By J. C. Eno's Patent.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES
CHAMPAGNE,
GEORGE GOULET,
EXTRA QUALITY, EXTRA DRY.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
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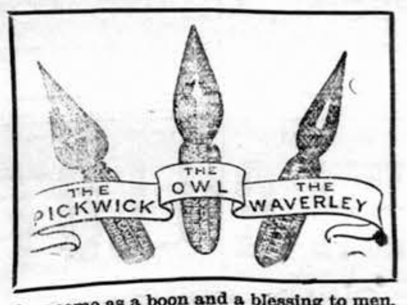
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.



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RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.
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ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.
The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János":—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters

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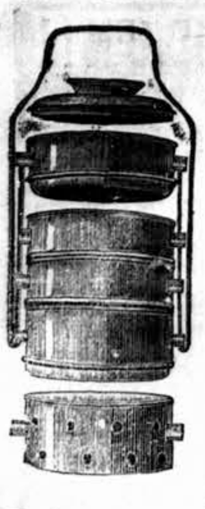

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ECONOMICAL—Will last a life-time and retain a value.
PORTABLE—Occupies no space, a "*Multum in Parvo.*"
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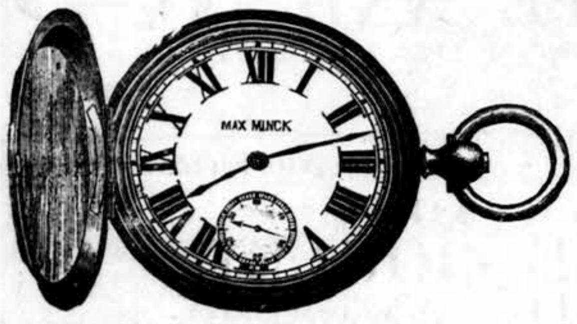

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FOR THE ARMY AND THE PEOPLE.
ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

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"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

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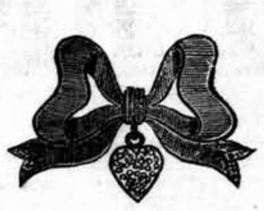
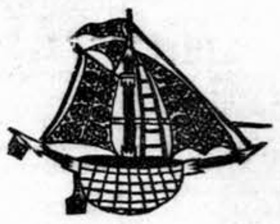
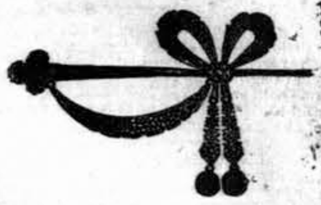


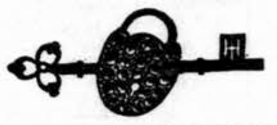
Gold Bow with pendant heart, Rs. 35.



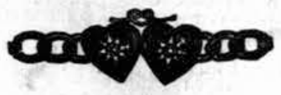
Diamond Argosy Brooch, Diamond Hull Sails and Spars, Rs. 750.



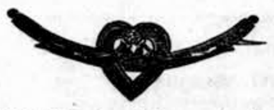
Diamond and Pearl Fichu Brooch, Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,100.



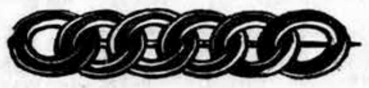
Gold Key and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 55.



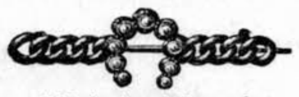
Curb and 2 Hearts set 2 Diamonds, Rs. 47.



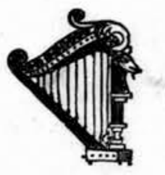
Gold Heart and Crescent set Ruby, Rs. 28.



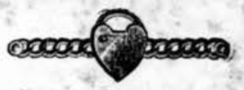
Gold Curbs from Rs. 19 to Rs. 42.



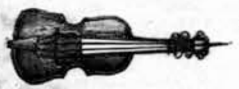
Gold Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 42.



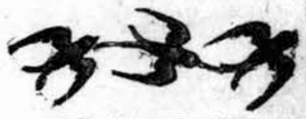
Harp, Diamond Strings, Rs. 450.



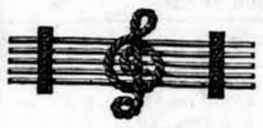
Curb and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 26.



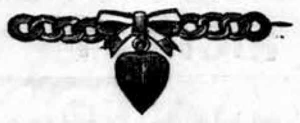
Gold Violin, Rs. 26.



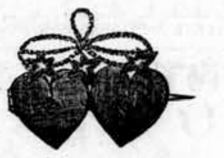
3 Swallows, Rs. 24



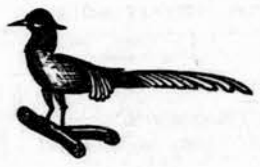
Music, Rs. 16-8.



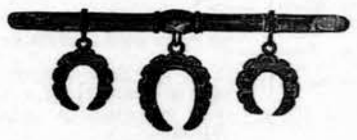
Gold Curb with Bow and Heart, Rs. 23-8.



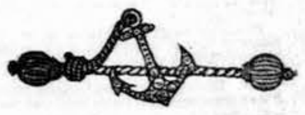
Two Hearts and Knot set Ruby and Diamond, Rs. 46-8.



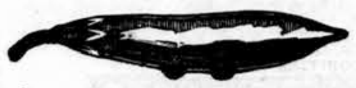
Pearl-bodied Bird, Rs. 140.



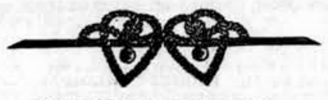
Three Gold Horse-shoes on Pambco, Rs. 26-8.



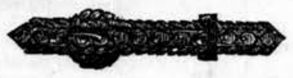
Gold Anchor on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30



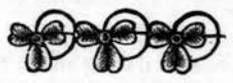
Gold Pea Pod, Rs. 25.



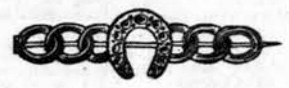
2 Gold Rope Hearts on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30.



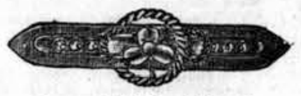
Gold Buckle Brooch, Rs. 27-8.



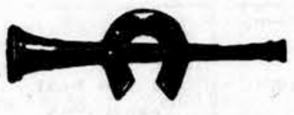
Three Pearl set Shamrocks, Rs. 24.



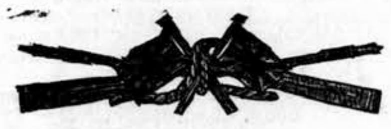
Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 31.



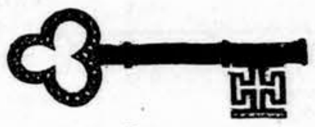
Bar and Circle set Pearl Rs. 32.



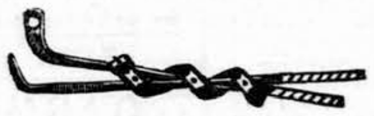
Gold Horn and Horse-shoe, Rs. 28, Rs. 31.



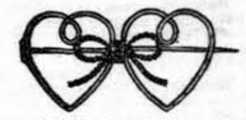
Two Gold Sculls, Rope and 2 Union Jacks, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 54.



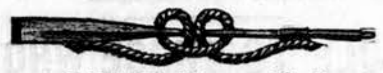
Gold Key, Pearl set Handle, Rs. 50.



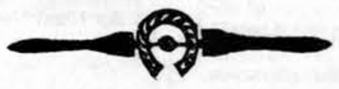
Gold and Platinum Golfsticks Pearl Ball, Rs. 52.



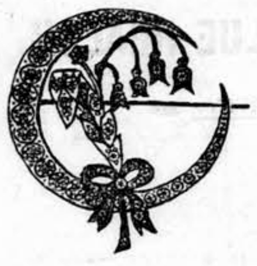
Two Hearts with Diamond set Knot, Rs. 36.



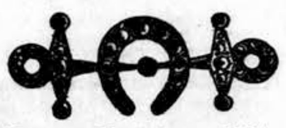
Gold Twisted Rope and Scull, Rs. 28-8.



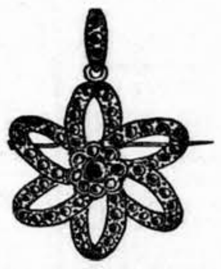
Pearl set Horse-shoe and Nails, Rs. 32.



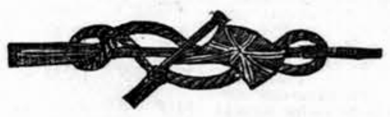
Diamond Crescent and Spray, Rs. 175.



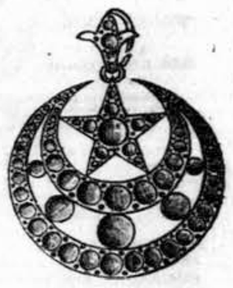
Pearl set Horseshoe and Bit, Rs. 55.



Pearl set Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 95.



Gold Scull and Rope with Union Jack, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 40.



Pearl set Crescent and Star Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 180

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(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

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BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE —AND— CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

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CAUTION!

Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON warn their customers against the **Artificial Chemical** Perfumes at present so extensively offered. Though strong they are *nasty*, and from a hygienic point of view their use is to be strongly deprecated.

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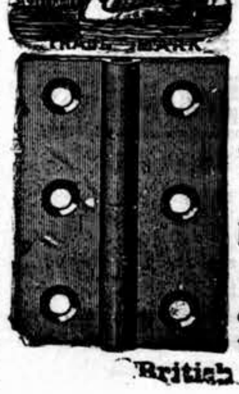

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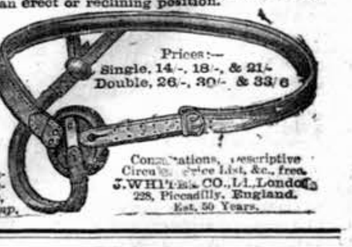

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